The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 3, 1873. NUMBER 137.

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Our Immense Stock of

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As we are to retire from the

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Plain and Band China, Glassware, Bar Goods, Silver Plated Ware, And Fancy Goods.

These goods will be sold from half to two-thirds their actual value, and less than present cost of importation. Call, see and satisfy yourselves.

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We have returned to our former location,

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Our West Side store will be kept open for the present.

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Hard Coal, all sizes	$12.00
Erie and Briar Hill	11.00
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PRINTER & BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER.
68 South Canal-st., and 107 South Clark-st., Methodist Church Block.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

Mr. Giles F. Cline, for many years head salesman in our house is this day admitted a partner in the same. The firm name will be continued as heretofore.
HALLOCK & WHEELER, 23 West Randolph-st.
Chicago, Jan. 1, 1873.

WANTED.

RENT.

We want to rent an office single or en suite with vault, centrally located, with room for twenty-five writers. Our rapidly increasing business in the collection of claims necessitates our removal to more commodious quarters.
FRASIER'S Mercantile Collection Agency, 146 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE.

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A third interest in a SAW-MILL AND LUMBER YARD at Winona, Minnesota, doing a prosperous business. For particulars address
WILLIAM MITCHEL, Winona, Minn.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

New Law Books.

LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,

LAW PUBLISHERS,
110 Washington-st.,
BOSTON,

Will Publish Early in January:

DRAKE ON ATTACHMENT.—FOURTH EDITION. 8vo. $7.50. A Treatise on the Law of Suits by Attachment in the United States. By Hon. C. D. DRAKE. Revised and enlarged.

BROWNE ON TRADE-MARKS. 8vo. $6. A Treatise on the Law of Trade-Marks and Analagous Subjects. By W. H. BROWNE, Esq., Principal Examiner in charge of Trade-Marks, U. S. Patent Office.

This work is exhaustive of the subject. It cites all the judicial decisions, and combines theory and practice.

CHIEF HEADS.—History; Definition and Nature; Origin and Ownership: Examples; Commentary on Act of Congress of 1870; Infringements; Remedies; Defences; Damages; Analagous Subjects; Practice; Inferences; Abandonment; Treaties, &c.; Forms of Procedure; and a full list of Registered Marks (about 1,100 in all).

BISHOP ON STATUTORY CRIMES. 8vo. $7.50. Commentaries on the Law of Statutory Crimes, embracing general principles of Statutory interpretation; particular principles applicable in criminal cases; leading doctrines of the common law of crimes, and discussions of the various statutory crimes, and respects both the law and the procedure. By JOEL PRENTISS BISHOP, Esq., author of Criminal Law, &c., &c.

Ready in February:

SHOULER ON PERSONAL PROPERTY. A Treatise on the Law of Personal Property. 8vo. $7.50. By JAMES SHOULER, author of "A Treatise on the Law of the Domestic Relations."

DE GEX AND JONES' REPORTS. Vol. II. The 13th vol. of a series of English Chancery Reports, now in course of publication. 8vo.

Ready in March:

BIGELOW'S OVERRULED CASES. Royal 8vo. A collection of cases overruled, revised, denied, doubted, qualified, limited, and explained. By MELVILLE M. BIGELOW, author of the Law of Estoppel, &c., &c.

DE GEX AND JONES' REPORTS. Vols. III. and IV.

STORY ON THE LAW OF CONTRACTS. Fifth Edition. Carefully revised and enlarged by Hon. E. H. BENNETT. 2 vols., 8vo. $15.

Ready in April:

BISHOP'S MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE. Fifth Edition. Revised and enlarged by JOEL PRENTISS BISHOP, Esq. 2 vols., 8vo. $15.

DE GEX, FISHER, AND JONES' REPORTS. Vol. I.

MAY ON INSURANCE. A Treatise on the Law of Insurance, as applicable to Fire, Life, Accident, and other Risks not Maritime. By JOHN W. MAY, Esq., District Attorney for Suffolk Court House. 8vo. $7.50.

Ready in May:

RAWLE ON COVENANTS. Fourth Edition. 8vo. $7.50. A Practical Treatise on the Law of Covenants for Title. By W. H. RAWLE, Esq. Revised and enlarged.

DE GEX, FISHER, AND JONES' REPORTS. Vol. II.

STORY ON THE CONSTITUTION. Fourth Edition. 2 vols., 8vo. $15. Carefully edited and revised by Hon. T. M. COOLEY.

Ready in June:

UNITED STATES DIGEST. New Series. Vol. III. Royal 8vo. $7.50.

CURTIS ON PATENTS. Fourth Edition. 2 vols. 8vo. $15. A Treatise on the Law of Patents for Useful Inventions in the United States of America and the Remedies for their Infringement. By GEORGE T. CURTIS.

BIGELOW'S LEADING CASES ON THE LAW OF TORTS. 2 vols. 8vo. $15. With notes and references by MELVILLE M. BIGELOW.

DE GEX, FISHER, AND JONES' REPORTS. Vol. III.

THE JANUARY NUMBER OF THE

CHICAGO LIBRARIAN,

Now in press, will be issued in a few days, and will contain a complete list of all the books, periodicals, and papers now in the Chicago Public Library: also, the names of the donors, and other library information of value to the public.

The "Librarian" has already a guaranteed circulation of 5,000 per month—a fact which advertisers will make a note of. Subscription, only 50 cts a year. Rates and terms of advertising given at the office, No. 7 Tribune Building.
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On first-class Chicago real estate; $3,000 in hand.
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BANK STATEMENT.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE MANAGER OF THE

Merchants', Farmers', and Mechanics' Savings Bank.

In view of the fact that 1872 has been, in many respects, a remarkable year in the history of Chicago and of its institutions, the Directors of the Merchants', Farmers', and Mechanics' Savings Bank again print the Annual Report of the Manager. The winter of 1871-1872 was long and severe; the heaviest snow storm was on the 7th of March, navigation opened late and sailors were consequently unemployed longer than usual, and were obliged to draw considerably upon their accumulated funds. The fire of Oct. 8 and 9 rendered many depositors homeless, and all of this class who had funds in the Savings Bank found ample use for the same in restoring their dwellings. The Savings Bank was enabled to assist many such with loans, as will appear from the following analysis of the real estate loans now held:

LOANS ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.

Loaned during 1872	$280,735.50
Total amount of Loans outstanding	539,041.95
Amount loaned on each $100 of security	27.27
Average amount of sums loaned	1,802.81
Largest Loan	12,000.00
Smallest Loan	200.00
Number of borrowers of amount now outstanding	299
Loans due Jan. 1, 1873	$ 93,151.58
Average amount of each	1,276.05
Number of persons from whom due	73
Proportion of this amount loaned to value of security	$20 on $100

The Manager is not aware that the Savings Bank has ever lost a single dollar, either of principal or interest of money loaned upon real estate during eleven years of business; and it is rarely necessary to make forced collections. No loans are made on mere personal security.

The season of 1872 was a very active one in all departments, especially in the building trades; 1,214 permits for the erection of substantial buildings were issued by the Board of Public Works, and the buildings are mostly completed. It has been estimated that the labor done amounted to the average construction of one stone or brick edifice per day, not to speak of the many less substantial and smaller buildings. Though there were some disagreements between employers and employees, resulting in "strikes" more or less serious, on the whole the men were fully employed and received remunerative wages. The accumulations of those who were depositors in this institution are indicated by the ollow-ing:

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS EACH MONTH.

	Receipts.	Payments.
January	$ 171,928.49	$ 145,322.43
February	122,975.32	102,900.51
March	120,010.13	122,091.16
April	130,655.50	126,412.26
May	178,858.43	169,814.24
June	136,863.24	70,379.75
July	198,626.74	185,567.71
August	160,808.83	123,323.56
September	187,392.91	135,814.06
October	182,813.05	137,391.27
November	154,163.19	129,581.44
December	116,222.87	114,733.69
Total amount received and paid during the year	$1,856,317.70	$1,563,332.08
Increase of deposits in 1872		$292,985.62

LAST YEAR.

Total amount received in year 1871	$1,168,004.01
Total amount paid in year 1871	1,015,578.04
Increase of deposits in 1871	$ 152,425.97

There was a large influx of strangers in the spring, and almost as great an efflux in the late autumn. The nationalities of depositors and the activity of business is exhibited in the following table:

NATIVITIES OF THOSE WHO DEPOSITED AND DREW DURING THE YEAR.

Americans	13,462	Scotch	2,392
Irish	7,069	Canadians	1,701
Scandinavians	5,272	Various oth'r nativities	737
Germans	5,159		
English	4,924		40,716

OCCUPATION OF THOSE WHO DEPOSITED OR DREW DURING THE YEAR.

Bookkeepers	660	Shoemakers	663
Blacksmiths	1,240	Saloon keepers and Bar tenders	848
Bricklayers & Masons	1,867	Stonecutters	1,025
Bakers	526	Storekeepers	728
Carpenters and Cabinet Makers	5,126	Societies	178
Clerks	3,186	Teamsters, Expressmen and Draymen	635
Children and Minors	921	Tailors	650
Laborers	2,599	Various trades not enumerated above	3,703
Machinists and Engineers	1,329	Various businesses not enumerated	2,190
Printers	1,231	Various professions not enumerated	1,229
Painters	728	Women	6,677
Porters	275		
Plumbers	326		
Pedlers	254		
Railroad Employes	526		
Sailors	1,396		40,716

Number of deposits received	24,676
Number of drafts paid	16,040
Total transactions 1872	40,716
Total transactions 1871	32,147
Increase	8,569

Proportion of deposits to drafts is as 3 is to 2.

Average amount of sums deposited	$73.28
Average amount of sums drawn	91.88

The average amount held for each depositor was, on Oct. 1, 1871, two hundred and nineteen dollars ($219). At the same date balances were classified as follows:

Balances, $20 and less	1,020
Balances, $20 to $100	1,193
Balances, $100 to $500	1,830
Balances, $500 to $1,000	350
Balances, $1,000 to $10,000	184

Although the number of open accounts is now larger, the proportions as given above are not changed. Owing to a very considerable reduction in the price of passage to Europe, and other causes, many of our Irish, Scandinavian, English, and German depositors, like many others, are now visiting their old homes and spending the winter among old friends. It is expected that this movement will have a tendency to stimulate immigration during the coming year, and will otherwise be productive of good results.

The prevalence of the horse distemper early in November, which for a time caused a total suspension of traffic upon the streets and almost a complete suspension of business, threw many depositors out of employment and threw them upon the reserves held for them by the Savings Bank, notwithstanding all of which more money was deposited than drawn during every month of 1872, excepting the month of March, when the drafts exceeded deposits by about $2,000. The following is an exhibit of the financial condition of the institution after the close of business, Dec. 31, 1872:

CONDITION AFTER CLOSE OF BUSINESS, DECEMBER 31, 1872.

DEPOSITS:		
Savings proper	$1,282,152.17	
Certificates of Deposit outstanding	19,027.38	
Funds held in Trust upon Special Conditions	35,490.83	
Total Deposits		$1,336,670.38
Capital and Contingent Fund		101,606.58
		$1,438,276.96

INVESTMENTS.

LOANS SECURED ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE:		
Not due	$ 445,890.37	
Due Jan. 1, 1873	93,151.58	
Total Loans on Real Estate		$539,041.95
Value of Security: Value of ground	$1,306,191.00	
Value of buildings thereon	669,850.00	
	$1,976,041.00	
Burglar Proof Safes and Fixtures of two Offices and Telegraph Line connecting		5,776.94
Loans and demands secured by collateral and payable on call		220,644.64
United States, Illinois State, and other Public Bonds and available Securities	380,319.78	
Cash in vaults and subject to check	292,493.65	
		672,813.43
		$1,438,276.96

The proportion of cash means on hand is larger than usual, and, in fact, larger than is profitable or desirable for a corporation doing an exclusively savings business. There will doubtless be good opportunities for investing during the winter.

The system of doing business and of making investments is based upon the experience of Savings Institutions that have been in operation more than half a century, standing firmly amidst all the vicissitudes of wars, conflagrations, pestilence, financial crises, and depressions. During the eleven years of business experience which this institution has had, it has passed through like experiences, and it is believed that its course has been satisfactory to depositors, whose number has never increased so rapidly as it has since the great fire of last year.

Printed by order of the Board of Directors for the information of depositors.

SYDNEY MYERS, Manager.
M., F. & M. Savings Bank, Jan. 2, 1873.

RULES OF THE M., F. & M. SAVINGS BANK.

THE BUSINESS OF THIS CORPORATION is confined exclusively to the receipt and care of Savings Deposits, and Funds Deposited in Trust. No Commercial or General Banking Business is transacted.

SUMS AS SMALL AS ONE DOLLAR received from any person, and a Bank Book furnished without charge.

MARRIED WOMEN and Minor Children may deposit money so that no one else can draw it.

SOCIETIES may deposit money from time to time and before making the first deposit may provide by vote how and by whom it shall be drawn out; and, provided a copy of the resolution is furnished to the Savings Bank, no money will be paid, unless its provisions are strictly complied with.

DEPOSITORS, whether Foreigners or Citizens, have the same rights as to property, and, in case of death, any money to their credit will be paid to their legal representatives, whether they are in this country or elsewhere.

WILLS—Printed forms of Wills have been prepared by the counsel of the Savings Bank, so that any depositor may legally designate some one who shall take charge of his money and property, and be guardian of his children in case of his death; thus much inconvenience and expense may be avoided. An officer of the Savings Bank (without any charge for his services,) prepares a will for any Depositor applying.

INTEREST, at the rate of six per cent per annum, is paid on all sums of One Dollar or more; interest is paid on the half-year day, that is; on the first day of January, and on the first day of July, in each year.

INTERRST IS ESTIMATED from the half year day BACK for every month that the amount then on deposit has been in the Savings Bank; if the interest is not called for, it is credited on the interest day as a new deposit, the same rate of interest is allowed on all sums whether large or small.

IF MONEY IS DRAWN OUT between the half-yearly interest day, interest is only stopped on so much as is drawn out, not on what remains.

NOTICE IS NOT ORDINARILY REQUIRED before money is drawn, as sufficient funds are kept available to pay Depositors when they want to use their money, but the right to require notice is reserved.

WORKING PEOPLE NEED NOT LOSE ANY TIME, as the Savings Bank is kept open Saturday and Monday evenings, until 8 o'clock, for their convenience.

MEANS FOR IDENTIFYING DEPOSITORS. When a new Depositor first comes to the Savings Bank, precautions are taken and records made, so that he may always be identified, and so that, in case a book is lost, the owner thereof cannot be defrauded.

A certain portion of the funds are invested by loan upon real estate in the City of Chicago. In making such loans, preference is always given to applications from depositors of small means, who have accumulated in the institution sufficient funds to pay for a lot of ground, and desire to borrow something more to aid them in erecting buildings to be used as permanent homes for themselves and families.

☞ Money remitted by draft to Europe or elsewhere for depositors.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:
P. R. WESTFALL, President.
EDWARD WALTER, Vice President.
WM. C. GOUDY, Counsel,
SYDNEY MYERS, Cashier and Manager.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

PIERCE & BROWER,

Brokers,
Removed to 93 Madison-st., opposite Tribune Building.
Securities and Commercial Paper negotiated. Illinois Ten Per Cent Bonds for Sale.

REMOVAL.

C. GERSTENBERG,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Has Removed to 199 East Kinzie-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Fine Blank Books, Printing, and Stationery, for Banks, Insurance Cos., and Railroads, a specialty, at CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO'S, 118 & 120 Monroe-st.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A dividend of two per cent has been declared on the capital stock of the Chamber of Commerce, payable at office of the Secretary, Monday, Jan. 6, 1873. By order of Directors. CHAS. L. RAYMOND, Sec.
N. B.—Parties holding half shares of stock will please present them at the office.

OFFICE FURNITURE.

DESKS

Cheap, at No. 157 West Lake-st.

WINDOW GLASS.

ROCK ISLAND GLASS CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WINDOW GLASS

ORDERS FOR

Extra Large Sizes,
44 inches wide by 76 inches long,
PROMPTLY FILLED.

The attention of Dealers and Builders generally is directed to the color and fine enamelled surface of our glass.

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WAREHOUSE,
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SHEET IRON, &c.

Chicago Plate and Bar Mill Company,
Manufacturers of
Sheet Iron and Boiler Plate, Office 752 Wabash-av.
Will purchase in ton or car-load lots Cast and Wrought Turnings and Borings, Heavy and Light Cast and Wrought Scrap. JOHN M. AYER, President.

WASHINGTON.

Contradictory Debt Statements—How They Are Explained.

Outlines of the Consular Service Consolidation Bill.

Description of the New Uniforms of the United States Army.

A Grand Military Pageant for President Grant's Second Inauguration.

Publishers' Contributions for the Vienna Exposition.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CONTRADICTORY DEBT STATEMENTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 2.—There has been considerable comment here to-day in financial circles over the monthly debt statement and balances put out by the Treasury Department. This statement is usually ready for the reporters at about noon, but to-day nobody seemed to know anything about it. A raid was then made by the news-gatherers on Chief Clerk Saville, who, after considerable figuring, made out a decrease in the public debt for December of $18,000. Just then Treasurer Spinner's statement came in, showing an increase for the month of $1,864,000. As an explanation for the vast discrepancy, it was suggested by the Treasury officials that there were different ways of bookkeeping indulged in by the various heads of Departments. Chief Clerk Saville said it would be proved upon examination that this difference was entirely attributable to the expenditure accounts, which had no uniformity in the system of keeping them. He then proceeded to show that while $8,000,000 had been paid into the Treasury on account of Internal Revenue receipts, but $6,000,000 there were credited, the present statement, by reason of not being covered in the final balance for the month, thus bearing $2,000,000 to the credit of the forthcoming month. It was fully explained that the tax on National Banks had not yet come to hand, which would also largely tend to make a reduction instead of an increase. The statement that the Internal Revenue receipts for the month did not come up to anticipations does not agree with the statement of the Commissioner of that Bureau, which was telegraphed in these despatches a few days since. The latter said that the receipts from this source had been considerably beyond all calculation since the new law went into effect.

INSPECTION OF CONSULAR AFFAIRS.

The report of Randolph Keim, agent of the United States for the inspection of Consular Affairs, was presented to the Secretary of the Treasury to-day, and will be copied for transmission to Congress. The report embraces an epitome of Mr. Keim's investigation of the Consuls of the United States in Japan, China, the East Indies, on the coasts of Africa and South America, the British Isles, and countries of Continental Europe. Appended to the report is a bill for the reorganization of the Consular service, entitled "A bill to establish a Consular service for the United States of America, and to amend and consolidate sundry acts of Congress relating to the powers and duties of Consular officers." The chief features of the bill are the establishment of a Bureau of the Consular Service, under a Superintendent of the Consular Service. All Consular offices, in matters of accounts and of a commercial nature, are made officers of the Treasury Department. In the exercise of judicial functions and diplomatic power they correspond with the Department of State. The bill provides all the details necessary to an effectual management of the Consular office. The first part provides for the organization of the service abroad as follows: Two Consul Generals at $7,500; ten Consul Generals at $6,000; a certain number of Consuls of Class 1 at $4,000 a year; Class 2 at $3,000; Class 3 at $2,500; and Class 4 at $2,000. The total number of full officers is about 144. Consul Generals have supervisory powers over officers in their jurisdictions. The allowance for rents and office expenses is fixed at 20 per cent on the salary. The provisions for the clerk hire are charged to a certain extent on fees in excess of $4,000 a year, with the necessary allowance of $2,500, at a maximum of $3,500 a year. The present provisions for the relief of destitute American seamen is changed so as to place a tax of one-half cent per ton of registered tonnage on vessels entering a foreign port, to be collected by the Consul, to be placed to the credit of the fund for the relief of destitute American seamen in foreign ports. Important provisions are also made with regard to the verification of invoices, and in the exercise of judicial functions. The bill contains about two hundred sections, and covers the whole subject of the Consular service, its effective administration at home, and effective organization abroad. The report and bill will be submitted next week.

THE RAWLINS STATUE.

There is a lively fight in progress among the several artists who submitted models and proposals for the Rawlins statue. Fisk Mills publishes a criticism on the model of Mr. Baily, of Philadelphia, which has been accepted by the Commissioners designated by Congress, wherein he says the model represents a spindle-shanked man seven feet in height, with a coat-tail which his posteriors hardly recognize, standing in an awkward attitude on duty as a private, and looking for all the world like a rebel General,—no pretensions to a likeness of the noble Rawlins. In short, a figure unworthy to stand as centre-piece of a fountain at the capital of the nation. Concerning his own model, Mr. Mills modestly remarks that it is a minature copy of that represented life-size on horseback, which was executed after accurate measures, and a cast which they prepared from the face of General Rawlins' life-size model has been judged and pronounced a faithful likeness in form, features, and proportion by those who knew the General and were with him on the battle-field. Preparations for the inaugural ceremonies continue, and, from present indications, there will be a more brilliant display than ever before. A special feature is to be made of the military parade, which, it is expected, will be of such a character as has not been witnessed since the grand review of 1865. The force at Forts McHenry, Foote, and Washington will participate, and large volunteer accessions are already provided for from New York, Pennsylvania, and Maryland.

THE NEW ARMY UNIFORM.

By the 4th of March the army will be clothed in the new uniform, which is very like that of the Prussian army. The officers who called at the White House yesterday wore this uniform for the first time. It is very showy, and the plumes for various branches of the service are designated by different colors. The Colonels' is of dark blue, blue cloth, double-breasted, with a skirt extending from one-half to three-quarters of the distance below the hip and the knee. Staff officers wear pants of dark blue cloth, without stripe. Other officers wear light blue pants, with stripe of similar color to that of the facings of the respective arms, except for infantry officers, where the stripe is of dark blue. General Sherman wore two rows of buttons on the breast of his coat, placed in fours. He wore epaulets, and his plume consisted of three white ostrich feathers. Other Generals and staff officers wore three black ostrich feathers, and regimental officers wore plumes of horse hair or cock's feathers, of a color similar to the trimmings of other coats. General Sherman and the general staff officers wore chapeaux. Light artillery and cavalry officers had black felt helmets with gold cords and tassels and gilt trimmings. Other officers dark blue cloth hats.

SECRETARY DELANO.

It seems that the health of Secretary Delano is now in a more promising condition than it has been for many years. He telegraphed to his son, John, from Havana that he arrived there safely and that his health is apparently entirely recovered. He will return about the 15th.

MONEY RECOVERED.

A suit at law arose between the actor Lingard and his manager, Spaulding, of this city, which was to-day decided by the Circuit Court in favor of the former, for $1,355. Lingard claimed that Spaulding had not paid his (Lingard's) share of the profits of a six weeks' copartnership. Spaulding's defence was that Lingard had refused to play at some places for which he was billed,—Lexington, Ky., Cleveland, O., and others.

THE SOUTHERN CLAIMS COMMISSION

reassembled to-day and heard the claim of Jos. R. Shannon, of St. Louis, for $50,000, for the use of the steamer burned by the military authorities, for transporting soldiers and ammunition on the Mississippi and other western rivers during the war. A number of witnesses were examined to prove the loyalty of the claimant, who now resides in Louisville, Ky., among whom was Thos. J. Durant, of New Orleans.

THE VIENNA EXPOSITION.

A strong effort is to be made by General Van Buren and others interested in the American display at the Vienna Exposition, to have the Senate increase the appropriation for this purpose already voted by the House. The appropriation as it now stands only amounts to $50,000, which is considerably less than the sum given for the Paris Exposition.

SMALL-POX IN RICHMOND.

There is something of a panic about the small-pox in Richmond, Va., but, as vaccination has been generally practised, the physicians think there is no danger whatever of an epidemic. Major Lorraine, who lately died of the disease, caught it from one of his children, who had been exposed to it by an incautious nurse. He was buried without service, and without attendants.

AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS FOR THE VIENNA EXPOSITION.

The Commissioner of Education is in almost daily reception from book publishers of the United States of their best books for the Vienna Exposition. Each publisher puts up his books in an elegant case, which, when opened, serves as a shelf for the books, and bears in large characters the name of the house. If the collection is complete the display will be a very fine one.

WILL NOT CONTEST.

Dr. Ralph V. Aulick, a son of the Commodore, died very suddenly at his father's residence in this city a few months ago, the family believing he was unmarried. On the following morning, a young lady, employed in the Treasury Department, known as Miss Oler, on hearing the announcement of his death read from a newspaper, fainted, and it was soon made known that the deceased was her husband. In October, the will of Aulick, made in Philadelphia in May, was filed in the Probate Court, by which he left his property, consisting of ten shares of the Cincinnati Gaslight Company's stock, nearly $30,000, to his widow. His father filed a caveat to the will, and the Judge ordered that issues be made for trial at the Circuit Court. When the case was called to-day, counsel for Commodore Aulick said that, in consequence of severe sickness in 1871, the family believed the disease had affected the young man's mind. The validity of the marriage was admitted. In explanation of the caveat, counsel said that the stock was received by the deceased from his father, Jan. 8, 1864, to whom he gave a paper obligating himself that he would neither sell or dispose of said stock during the lifetime of his father without first consulting him. He was a young man who was under a solemn obligation to his father, and yet he broke that obligation. Not being armed with that degree of evidence which would warrant his going to a jury with a probability of success, they were unwilling that the frailties of this young man should be dragged from their dread abode. He would further state that, after conferring with the family, they cheerfully agreed not to interpose objections to the probate of the will. The jury returned a verdict that the testator was of sound mind at the time of making the will, and that it was not procured by fraud, force, or undue influence.

[To the Associated Press.]

CERTIFICATES CALLED IN.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Jan. 2.—The Secretary of the Treasury calls in $620,000 of 3 per cent certificates, dated from Nov. 22, 1868 to Jan. 25, 1869, $5,000 each, numbered from 5,404 to 5,545, inclusive, and $1,000 each, from 4,823 to 5,206, interest to cease February 28, 1873.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

Six per per cent bonds	$1,342,084,150
Five per cent bonds	414,566,300
Total coin bonds	1,756,651,450
Lawful money debt	17,458,000
Matured debt	4,084,220
Legal tender notes	358,642,294
Certificates of deposit	25,370,000
Fractional currency	45,722,061
Coin certificates	23,263,000
Total without interest	452,997,356
Total debt	2,231,191,026
Total interest	40,667,161
Cash in the Treasury, coin	74,359,275
Currency	9,876,573
Special deposit held for the redemption of certificates of deposit, as prescribed by law	25,370,000
Total in the Treasury	109,605,849
Debt less cash in Treasury	2,162,262,338
Increase during the month	1,684,307
Bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding	64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,938,705
Interest paid by United States	16,570,575
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c.	4,006,002
Balance of interest paid by United States	12,564,573

With reference to the increase of the public debt it should be said it is more nominal than real. When the account will be made up in the middle of January for the month of December, there will be shown to be an absolute decrease of the debt, probably between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000. Among the returns wanted are the bank accounts and other returns from all the distant Custom Houses. The Government expenses are charged as soon as the warrant issues for their payment, often long before the money is drawn, while the returns for receipts from distant places often are not returned till long after the money is in the hands of the proper officers.

SENATOR SUMNER

passed a bad night, but was better this morning.

THE SECOND INAUGURATION

of President Grant will probably be the occasion of the most imposing military display witnessed in Washington since the grand review of 1865. The Government troops stationed in this vicinity will, for the first time, appear in new uniforms. The force, however, is somewhat small, consisting of two batteries of heavy artillery at Fort McHenry, Maryland, one at Fort Foote, and one at Fort Washington, Maryland. The marine guard at the barracks and navy-yard will also have a place in the procession. The attendance of volunteer soldiers doubtless will be large, several regiments from New York and Philadelphia having already signified their intention of coming here on that occasion.

THE VIENNA EXPOSITION.

The book publishers are already forwarding their text books for the Vienna Exposition to the Bureau of Education. Each publisher puts up the books in an elegant box, which, when opened, serves as a shelf for the books, and bears in large characters the name of the house.

SECRETARY DELANO.

Secretary Columbus Delano telegraphs that his health is quite restored, and that he expects to leave Havana on the 8th inst., and reach this city by the 15th.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.

This afternoon, Madame Schiebel was married at the Austrian Legation to Mr. Savage, formerly United States Consul at Marseilles.

THE NAVY APPROPRIATION

bill, as reported by the House Committee on Appropriations, contains the following clause:

> That from and after the 30th day of June, the term of classes in the Naval Academy at Annapolis shall be six years, instead of four, as provided by law, and this proviso shall first apply to the class entering the Academy in the year 1873, and to all subsequent classes.

The appropriation for the equipment of vessels is $2,500,000, and the entire sum appropriated is $18,790,000.

THE WEST POINT APPROPRIATION

bill is not yet considered, but it is probable the number of Cadets will be increased forty-nine, owing to the increase of the members of the House of Representatives under the new apportionment.

FINE ART.

Powell's new painting of Perry's victory was to-day placed on the wall at the eastern stairway of the Senate.

COMPLIMENTARY.

About seventy of the most distinguished members of the bar, Supreme Court of the United States, have addressed a letter to ex-Associate Justice Nelson, expressive of the deep regret that they are compelled to part with him, paying a high compliment to his learning, sagacity, impartiality, and integrity as a jurist, and assuring him he carries with him into private life the universal respect of the people of the United States.

VOTES OF ELECTORAL COLLEGES.

The certificates of all the Presidential Electoral Colleges have now been received, either at the office of the Vice President or at the Department of State.

BOUNTY CLAIMS.

The time for filing claims for additional bounty under the act of July 28, 1866, giving $100 to every soldier, who enlisted in the army of the United States, after the 19th of April 1861, for a period not less than three years, and received his honorable discharge; or $50 for two years enlisted after April 14, 1861 expires on the 31st of the present month.

STRICT LIQUOR LAW.

The new Police Board of this district organized to-day. They adopted a resolution to grant liquor-licenses to all applicants properly vouched for, but to enforce strictly the law against Sunday or after midnight sales of liquor in barrooms. A single violation of the law in this respect will debar the proprietors of saloons from receiving another license.

CIVIL SERVICE.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2.—The Philadelphia branch of the Civil Service Association received a letter from President Grant returning thanks for the warm idorsement of his action regarding the appointment of the Postmaster of Philadelphia in the interests of the Civil Service of the Government.

NEW YORK.

A Malicious Story—Personal—Arrival of 1,800 Immigrants—The Stokes Trial—Miscellaneous Local News.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—The Brooklyn *Union*, which is a mouthpiece of Sam Sinclair, has a long story to-night, about the *Tribune*, stating that Jay Gould supplied Whitelaw Reid with funds to buy it back from Orton; and that Joe Howard, backed by Tweed, also tried to purchase it from Orton, and came near euchreing Reid. The *Union* proceeds to give the figures of the immense falling off in the *Tribune's* subscriptions. The article is plainly inspired by malice, and the story is pronounced by good authority a fable throughout.

A. T. Stewart has tendered the Globe Theatre, Broadway, near Elizabeth street, to Augustin Daly, who will refit it immediately, and open Jan. 20, with his Fifth Avenue Theatre Company. The company, in the meantime, will play in neighboring cities.

Mr. W. H. Hurlbert, of the *World* editorial staff, has departed on a tour through Central and South America, during which he will write descriptive letters to his paper, and a series of articles for *Harper's Magazine*.

The cost of exhuming the victims of the Centre street fire foots up $930, all of which was contributed by private individuals. The Coroner promises to have the money officially returned to the donors.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—Some 1,800 immigrants arrived at Castle Garden yesterday, a number quite unprecedented for this inclement season. The Germans and Italians are generally reported as having suffered intensely throughout their voyage from the effects of cold and poor treatment.

Wm. Taylor, of Philadelphia, an aged man, who served 49 years in the United States Navy, and is now a pensioner, was arrested last evening for alleged drunkenness. The officer who took him into custody brutally clubbed him. The policeman was held for assault.

In the Stokes case to-day Fanny Turner testified to a lady picking up the pistol on the stairs, at the time of the murder. The pistol was given to a gentleman. The testimony of Miss Turner as to the finding of the pistol was not elicited on the former trial. The girl, who was formerly employed as nurse in the Morse family, which Fisk used to visit, was rigidly cross-examined. After the examination of one or two more witnesses, the case for the defence closed. Recess. After recess testimony for rebuttal was submitted. Captain Birnes testified that Henry D. Corley swore the pistol found was a six-chamber; that he told witness the evening of the homicide that it was a four-shooter, and that he positively identified Stokes' pistol, now in Court, as the one Miss Hall found. John A. Comer testified that he never knew Fisk carried a pistol. Philip Farley testified that he was upstairs soon after the shooting, and saw no pistol. The testimony of Thos. Hart, taken before the Coroner, was offered, the object being to show the motives by which he alleged he was influenced in giving his testimony, which could not be operated at that time, as he could not then have been supposed to have been approached, but the Judge excluded the testimony. The defence then put on the stand Adeline Barker, who testified she washed for the Morse family in December. She saw Fisk at the Grand Central Hotel. He was sitting on a sofa with the Morse girls. She saw Fisk jump off the sofa, and strike his hand violently on the cushion, at the same time putting his hand toward the rear pocket of his pants. Townsend offered to prove by witness that Fisk, on the occasion referred to, said he would kill Stokes and ruin him; that Miss Morse said to him: "Do you not see the gallows looming up before you?" and that Fisk answered: "The gallows will not be built in New York to hang Jim Fisk." Judge Boardman excluded the testimony.

Stokes was allowed to be interrogated where he stood, as to whether, while in company with Louis Morelle, he ever threatened to kill Fisk, and he answered in the negative. The prosecution then called Louis Morelle, and offered to prove through him that Stokes held Fisk in contempt as a cur and coward; had frequently threatened to shoot him; had taken Morelle to meet him at hotels and shoot him; had frequently importuned him to shoot Fisk, and once was going to shoot Fisk with his own hands as he drove in his carriage, but the testimony was excluded. The Court adjourned.

The search for the bodies in the ruins of the Centre street printing-house terminated to-day by the unearthing of the remains of the boy James Bevins, the seventh victim. Nothing remained of the body save the trunk, which was blackened and gone almost beyond identification. It was necessary to saw off some beams in which the remains were embedded, as some of the wood was inserted so firmly into the flesh as to cling to it beyond the posibility of removing otherwise. The flesh on the back was slightly burned. The remains were found about six feet from the bodies of the five other victims, unearthed yesterday. The remains of young Bevins were taken to his late home, No. 164 Broome street, and will probably be buried to-morrow. The bodies of the Bell sisters will be buried in Greenwood, and those of the other victims in Calvary, to-morrow. Concerning the statement that there are still two girls missing, Archer & Anderson state that, according to the report of their foreman, the list is now complete, and consequently the men, having achieved their object, have stopped working.

Governor Dix has assigned the Hon. Noah Davis to the Supreme Court, General Term, New York City.

Commissioner of Licensing Duncan, in a communication to the Chamber of Commerce, charges the late District Attorney with neglecting to bring to trial forty landlords of sailors' boarding houses, who had been indicted for refusing to take out a license under the State law. The Chamber resolved to lay the matter before the new District Attorney.

Chas. Moore, emigrant swindler, was bailed to-day in $1,000 to await a second trial.

The five-story paper warehouse, VanBrunt and Union streets, Brooklyn, which partly fell on Tuesday night, appears to have been erected in direct violation of the building law, and was a dangerous shell.

The Brooklyn Commissioners of Charities are considering a proposition for the employment of pauper laborers for the benefit of the county.

Pardon of a Counterfeiter.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 2.—Thos. King, convicted in 1867 of manufacturing counterfeit money, and sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary, was pardoned this morning by the President, in consideration of revelations by him, by which the counterfeit plates were captured and a number of persons convicted. The pardon was granted on the recommendation of the District Attorney.

Shipwreck and Loss of Life.

BOSTON, Jan. 2.—A letter received here reports the loss of the ship Bennington, of Boston, north of Grand Canaries, Nov. 29. Eight men were lost. The Captain and the remainder were saved.

MANITOBA.

Something About the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Difficulties of the Route East of the Red River.

The Line Capable of Being Used in the Summer Only---Intense Coldness of the Winter.

WINNEPEG, Nov. 27, 1872.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: During a recent trip into the United States, nothing seemed to puzzle and annoy me more than the fact that ninety-nine people out of a hundred in Chicago, when asking the part of the country I came from, seemed utterly ignorant of the existence of

THE "CITY OF WINNEPEG;"

nay, more, they looked in blank amazement when I spoke of Manitoba, and were even impolite enough to ask in what part of the States it laid; but what still more astounded me was that when I mentioned the fact of its being in British North America, they invariably added, "Oh, ah! yes, I know; it's in Canada you mean." Now, my dear sir, let me assure you that no greater insult could be offered to a native-born Winnipegger than to be called a Canadian: it is an actual term of reproach,—a vile slander which the poorest half-breed will resent, and I think with some show of reason, as I hope to prove to you before this letter concludes. I think that, even thus far in my letter, you will perceive that my feelings have been wounded, for, as a leading citizen of Winnepeg, I had begun to fancy no small beer of it; the wonderful progress it has made during the last two years had really led me to imagine that in time it would equal, if it did not excel, your boasted City of Chicago, and that, if we only once got

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

hrough it's —— ah! well, I must be careful what I say on that subject, for I know you Americans are awfully skeptical about it, and between ourselves, I don't believe in it quite so much as I did before my journey South; in fact, Mr. Editor, it is with a half-confidential kind of feeling I write to say, that my journey has opened my eyes to a good many things of which I was before ignorant. In the first place I find that Winnepeg is not much thought of south of Pembina; and, what is still more extraordinary, I really believe that Brother Jonathan is not everlastingly on the lookout to gobble us up (as we are continually led to believe up here); and, after seeing a little of Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, and Kansas, my pride is a good deal pulled down, and I half-think now that we pay rather dearly for the privilege of calling ourselves "British subjects," when I compare our climate with that of the States just mentioned. In fact, I may as well out with the truth at once, and tell you that I have made up my mind not to be humbugged any longer, even at the risk of being considered a renegade by Archdeacon McLean (who, between ourselves, is an awful man for Church and State, and respectability in religious matters). No, sir, I won't, I won't stand it any longer; the statements made in the Canadian papers are awfully untrue, and especially about that railway. Why, sir, I've heard at least half-a-dozen of their own surveyors say the thing

IS AN IMPRACTICABILITY

east of the Red River; that, if they pledge the whole Dominion to construct it, it would take that, and more too. Now, sir, what I want to know is this: "Who's pulling the strings? Who are the parties that a[illegible] make their pile out of it?" That's what I want to know.

One evening last summer, I happened to be at a house where a lot of these young surveyors lodged, and a pretty brisk conversation was kept up among them on this very subject, and I gathered, from what they said, that the original idea of starting from Fort William, on the north shore of Lake Superior, was abandoned, as a more practicable route had been discovered

BETWEEN LAKE NIPIGON AND LAKE WINNEPEG.

In this they all agree; but one young fellow suggested that they might be getting a little too far north, in which I thought he wasn't far wrong, considering it is at least six degrees north of Winnepeg, or on the 56th parallel of latitude. Gracious! it made me shiver to think of it. Just fancy the difficulty of [illegible]nning locomotives in winter even in this latitude of Minnesota,—nay, even of Northern Illinois,—and then judge what it will be nearly twenty degrees farther north.

Now, sir, there is another point on which they can't be induced to tell the truth here, and that is

AS REGARDS THE TEMPERATURE.

Dear life! how it used to make me laugh, last winter, to see our leading paper, the *Manitoban*, coolly state, after one of the cold snaps, that, from a register kept by our worthy fellow-townsman, Mr. ——, the lowest range of the thermometer was, on such and such a day, when it fell to 35 degrees below zero, when, for days both before and after, my unfortunate bit of quicksilver had covered itself up in the bulb to keep itself warm. On one occasion, I was talking to a fellow-townsman, who assured me that his spirit-thermometor, on the 24th and 25th of December, 1871, registered 55 degrees below zero! Fancy being one of a party of travellers on the road between Nipigon and Winnepeg at such a time as that, where there is not, and I can't believe ever will be, a house in the whole distance; for what would people be doing settling up there? The summers here barely reach to 130 days,—never that long without frost.

There is one thing that bothers me more than enough, and that is, why the Canadians, before breaking up house and home to settle here, don't come and see for themselves. Truly some do, but they always see it at the best—in summer; if they want to see it in winter they must stop, for, once into Manitoba after September and you are very much like

A RAT IN A TRAP,—

you can't get away, unless you take a dog-sleigh for it. After leaving Morehead (the crossing of the Northern Pacific in Minnesota), the emigrant to Manitoba leaves everything in the shape of civilization behind him; he plunges into a country of scarcity; food for himself and family increases in price every mile he goes; oats, that in St. Paul and St. Cloud cost 35 cents a bushel, are $1.40 at Georgetown, and gradually rise as he proceeds north, and so on with every necessary of life. But

THE GREATEST WANT

of all others in this country is timber; it is all but a timberless region, as may be proved by the fact that the commonest lumber, last summer, fetched from $30 to $40 a thousand; the bulk of that sold was brought from McCauley's mill, at Fort Abercrombie, and drafted down the Red River a distance of 300 miles. Now, I want to know how this country is ever going to be what the designers of the Canadian Pacific Railroad represent, under these circumstances.

I have had several opportunities lately of conversing with one or two of

THE SCOUTS

employed by the Canadian Government to accompany the surveying parties, and was not a little interested in them, for they are, as a rule, very peculiar men,—something after Cooper's Leatherstocking style, taciturn and reticent almost to a fault; but, once hit the right nail on the head, and you will get more truth and common sense out of them than a whole house full of the surveyors (for the latter are, as a rule, the sons of leading members of the community in Canada, and some Englishmen, but all afflicted more or less with that idiotic ah! ah! style of the young English swell of the present day).

One evening, a friend of mine and myself happened to fall in with one of the scouts, strolling along the river-bank. A cheerful "good evening," and a hearty shake of the hand, were introductory to a long conversation on the subject of the railway; and for the first time I got what I considered reliable information as to the country between Collingwood and Lake Winnepeg *via* Lake Nipigon. The country along the eastern shores of Georgian Bay and Lake Huron he describes as being almost as bad, in an engineering point of view, as that between Thunder Bay and the Lake of the Woods, which even the Canadian authorities have condemned as impracticable. This difficulty it is proposed to meet by steamboat service between Collingwood and Lake Nipigon; if so, this at once constitutes the Canadian Pacific Railroad into one of

SUMMER SERVICE ONLY,

or from, say, the 20th of May to the 20th of November. The country between Nipigon and Winnepeg be described as principally consisting of prairie-land, but as cold, desolate, miserable region, fit only for the fur-hunter, and all but timberless on the line of the road, although there is fine pine, or rather spruce and tamarack, south of it, but in a country that is almost inaccessible even to teamsters. It is said there are coal deposits both on the Assiniboine and Saskatchawan Rivers, but I have never met with any one who had actually seen them. A leading officer, however, of the Hudson's Bay Company once admitted to me, in a way that led me to believe there was truth in such reports, but that it was not their interest to be too communicative on the subject.

The country between Winnepeg and the Rocky Mountains is

ONE VAST LEVEL PRAIRIE,

admirable, in every sense of the word, in an engineering point of view, and every mile they go west ameliorates the climate. The country is precisely the same as that crossed by the Northern Pacific Railroad in Dakota, but in winter proportionately colder, in that one is about 300 miles north of the other. There are two passes through the mountains, both described as perfectly within the reach of ordinary engineering abilities; but, once on the other side, and again they are in a country, between the Cascade and Rocky Mountains, every mile of which will

COST AS MUCH AS FIFTY

on the prairies. But I have not much fear of this part of the road, "Impossibility," in an engineering sense, is a word that may be struck out of the dictionary, if the money is to the fore, the work can be done, if the climate is only of a nature to admit it, and here there is no fault to be found on that score; in fact, the scheme is perfectly feasible from *our city* west, but both climate and the face of the country, east of us, render it, in my opinion, impracticable, except as a summer route.

With reference to the animosities existing between the half-breeds (or Metis) and the Canadians, I will reserve them for another letter, as I have a little advice to offer those proposing emigrating from Canada to this country in the coming spring. Yours most truly,

THE FUTURE MAYOR OF WINNEPEG.

CONIFERAE OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

J. G. Knapp, Esq., of Madison, Wis., has, in the "Transactions of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences," an interesting article on the Conifers, or evergreens, of the Rocky Mountains, some of which he recommends for cultivation by our farmers and landscape-gardeners. We hope our nurserymen will give them a fair trial, as their successful introduction would add much to the beauty of the surroundings of our Western homes.

Mr. Knapp suggests that pines from the moist climate of Europe, and from the lower wooded districts of America, often fail in our dry climate, and that those from the Rocky Mountains would stand a much better chance to meet the hopes and wishes of our cultivators.

The writer first notices *Pinus Edulis*, called also the Pinion Pine by the Mexicans. It bears a sweet and nutritious nut, which is highly valued as an article of food by the Indians. He describes the tree as follows:

It is usually a small tree, short-bodied, with numerous crooked branches, and a dense foliage. The wood is very hard and full of pitch, compact and brittle, and, when dry, is equal to the best of hickory for fuel. It is first seen near the foot-hills of the mountains, on rocky points and ridges, and in the outlying hills, where it can receive but a scant supply of moisture. Grain in its neighborhood is only grown by irrigation. Here the summers are only long enough to ripen beans, and the smallest and earliest varities of corn. The best trees are found in regions too elevated to produce any cultivated crop. It avoids the beds of streams, and is seldom found in the bottoms of valleys where water from melting snows or rains may run. On high table-lands, ridges, and steep, rocky mountain-sides, it takes its strongest hold and flourishes best. The leaves are in pairs, two inches long, dark green, coarse, and ridged, and are persistent for two or more years. The tree gives a dense shade, and makes an excellent wind-breaker. It is too slow of growth for general use as an ornamental or forest tree; but, on hard, rocky, dry ridges, and at the brow of steep table-lands, it would thrive well. When, at the end of a hundred years, the tree has reached thirty or forty feet in height, and as many in diameter at its rounded top, it possesses great beauty, and gives its biennial crop of nuts, and would then be greatly esteemed. It would never suffer from the draughts of summer, or be likely to perish from the cold or winds of winter, as it thrives to the very limit of the pines, and nearly to the line of daily frosts.

This description is accurate, as every one who has visited the Rocky Mountains and noticed Pinion Pine can testify. In favored localities, it grows in large numbers at a considerable distance from its fellows, and gives the landscape the appearance of a beautiful park. It then excludes underbrush and other trees. Such a park of surpassing beauty can be found on the south-eastern spur of the mountain along the road leading from the mines on Mounts Lincoln and Bross to Fairplay, in Colorado. On the high, gravelly ridges along the Arkansas, below the Twin Lakes, and especially along the road that leads to the Poncho Pass across the dry, gravelly ridge between the Arkansas and its South Fork, this tree grows in the greatest perfection and abundance. For the locations mentioned by Mr. Knapp, it would well repay the cost and the labor of its introduction.

The *Pinus Englemani* is also recommended for cultivation. It grows high up on the mountains, resembling, when seen at a distance, the Pitch Pine of the Eastern States. Mr. Knapp gives the following facts in regard to it:

The trees grow tall and straight, with smooth stems, and produce a yellowish kind of wood. Though the wood is hard, the tree has but little sap-wood, and, in most cases, it is tolerably clear of pitch. When sawed, the timber is applied to all purposes where white pine is used by us, and it may be reckoned as a good building material. It is a rapidly growing tree, and more ornamental than the Austrian or Red Pine. Thousands of these pines have been peeled by the Indians in time of famine with them, for the sake of the cambrium, which is sweet and nutritious, and used by them for food. In this respect it seems allied to the Sugar Pine of California.

Pinus Flexilis is the White Pine of the Rocky Mountains. In contour, it resembles the White Pine of the Northern States. The dark green leaves grow in fives, and are six inches in length, fine and flexible,—hence its name. The bark of old trees is dark and deeply furrowed. The cones are beautifully formed, four inches long, and three in their greatest diameter; seeds are as large as peas, sweet, oily, and edible. The tree is a large one, often reaching a hundred feet in height, with limbs starting out about twenty feet from the ground. It grows in the same dry lands as the other pines of the region, and reaches from the foot-hills to the line of daily frosts. This would make a highly ornamental tree where a dark shade is desired; and its long, flexible leaves and large cones give it great beauty when near at hand, and its conical-formed top and green foliage make it a graceful feature in the landscape. It would make an excellent shelter as a wind-breaker to protect buildings, crops, and animals from the effects of the wind.

The writer describes the Douglas Spruce as

a tall, straight tree, where it grows in thickets, or has a fair supply of water, as in the canons of the mountains. In dry and open grounds, it holds its long, horizontal limbs near the ground, and with these forms a perfect conical top, with a diameter nearly equal to its altitude. The foliage is dense and dark green. The leaves are one and one-half inches long, growing in two ranks as a slender spray, much like the hemlock. I know of no spruce that would be as valuable an acquisition to our ornamental trees and tree-belts as this would be, especially for dry situations. The periods of long drought in its native habitat do not affect it; and it flourishes above the pines, thus proving incontestibly its hardy character. We may therefore safely conclude that the Douglas Spruce would thrive where all other species of the family would fail from the effects of drought and cold.

To the Silver Fir, which Mr. Knapp names the *Abies Nea Mexicana*, Mr. Knapp scarcely does justice. In our judgment, it is incomparably the most beautiful evergreen in America. Its common name—what the botanists call it we do not happen to know—is derived from the color of its leaves. Their glossy pale green surface reflects in the sunbeams a soft, silvery sheen of indescribable beauty. The tree is tall, limbs rather short, surrounding the bank closely for a long distance, and densely covered with leaves. It grows in rather scattered clumps in the Rocky Mountains; but, in the Sierras of California, groves of it can be found that would make a tree-fancier wild with delight. It is probable that it would require careful culture to coax it to grow in our lower landscapes, for it disdains to live in a natural state below about 7,000 feet above the sea. It selects moist, rich spots along the streams for its habitat, rather than the dry sides of the mountains. If it is possible to domesticate it, and induce it readily to grow in our yards and parks, it should be done, for it would form an attraction which no other evergreen could possibly equal.

—Who owns the harbor is a question that has been raised in New Haven, Ct.,—in other words, whether shore-owners are entitled to the "flats" of the harbor and may build wharves in the water frontage of their lots, or whether the city has exclusive right to this property. The issue has been before the State courts several times, in one form or another, the city claiming the right by a grant from Charles II. in 1662, and has been decided in favor of the private owners, and a contributor to the Register cites these decisions and one of the United States Supreme Court in a similar case in Philadelphia, as pretty conclusive evidence of the validity of the shore-owners' claims.

WASHINGTON.

Credit Mobilier and the Contest in Massachusetts.

Butler and Boutwell vs. Dawes.

The National Library---Postal Telegraphy and Chorpenning --- A Fire-Proof Material.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29, 1872.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The contest in Massachusetts now lies between Dawes and Butler. Dawes was the architect of the present Governor of Massachusetts, Washburn. After a strong contest at Worcester, the Western Massachusetts crowd, backed by the respectability of the State, beat Butler. No sooner was the choice made than Washburn began to prepare the way for Dawes to be the next Senator. Butler was the lawyer of the Credit Mobilier Company, but he refused to take any stock or contingent in the enterprises of Messrs. Ames and Alley. Being the attorney, however, for the Credit Mobilier, he knew what persons were implicated in the transactions of his clients. He helped Boutwell to beware of any such complication, and, therefore, he and Boutwell appear at present with clean skirts. Butler abets Boutwell for the Senatorship, and expects Boutwell's assistance for himself for the Governorship, while both have the points to declare war upon Dawes for having taken Credit Mobilier stock.

The State of Massachusetts is very much disgusted over the fact that this vast scandal of the Credit Mobilier comes down to the Puritan Commonwealth in its origin and inception. There is a disposition in the State to drop the men identified with this swindle. Massachusetts has been shown to be the swindling Commonwealth of the country through the operations of Ames, Alley, etc.

AMES ET AL.

Oakes Ames knows very well that he has no chance to reappear in Congress, where he is classified with the bigamist Bowen, with Roderick Butler, and with the others who have used Congress for base purposes; and he will be glad enough to get out without being expelled for bribery. His miserable colleague, Alley, is already out, and, therefore, not amenable to legislative action. But one Gooch has been elected to succeed General Banks, and to drive on the cause of Oakes Ames; while one Williams has been made a Congressman in the new district about Cambridge, in order, it is believed, to press the jobs of the Central Division of the Pacific Railroad.

PATTERSON, OF NEW HAMPSHIRE,

was beaten for the Senatorship by Edward Rollins, on account of this same Credit Mobilier. Patterson had said: "If you elect Ed. Rollins to the Senate, you merely elect a lobbyist for the Union Pacific Railroad." When this was reported to Rollins, he said: "Is it worse to have an agent for the railroad than to have been its hireling, as Patterson was, taking Credit Mobilier stock?" Both sides were shut up, and both Rollins and Patterson lost the Senate, while another man got it.

MR. DAWES

has had the misfortune of denying that he ever held any stock in the Credit Mobilier. He belongs to that weak class of public men who are easily frightened, and who deny in advance, to the injury of their reputation. His explanation now is, that he wished to invest in the Cedar Rapids Railroad, and had $900 with which to make the investment. He went to Oakes Ames, and Ames said: "Your $900 can be made to turn out better if you will add $100 to it and buy in the Credit Mobilier." Dawes wanted to know what the Credit Mobilier might be, and Ames replied that he would guarantee him in writing 10 per cent, provided he Dawes, would share any greater dividends with him, Ames. Very much in the same manner Henry Wilson was taken in by Ames. Scofield, Kelley, Allison, and Tim Wilson, besides Garfield and Bingham, got into the same box. When Jerry Black was made attorney for Harry M'Comb, he told all that he knew in advance, and all hastened to unload. "Because," said Black, "you men will all be ruined when this disclosure is made."

MR. OAKES AMES

has been the dirty sheep of New England in all these transactions. Nothing could be lower than his relation in this regard, except the speech of James Brooks, who attempted to bluff off inspection. The onus of the entire transaction is upon Oakes Ames, who fastened the members of Congress down to 10 per cent upon their investment, and made them agree to divide the additional dividend with himself. He kept the stock of the Credit Mobilier corporation as trustee, and proclaimed to be "placing it" where it would do the most good, whereas he was making nearly all the dividends. Dissatisfied with his partiality and meanness in "placing" the stock, M'Comb brought suit against Ames, and so this whole matter has come out. Had nobody made a denial, it might have looked well enough; but Dawes and many other men rushed on to show that they had no stock in the Credit Mobilier, and now they must explain the fact of their stock, as well as their denials.

The Committee appointed by Congress to look into the question means to do nothing until Congress chall adjourn, when it is hoped that the matter

WILL BLOW OVER.

For one, I do not mean to see the matter blow over, but to follow it along from man to man, until the country becomes satisfied that the Congress on which it relies is corrupt, as this transaction must show it to be.

MASSACHUSETTS AGAIN.

Having bravely knocked overboard Mr. Sumner, Massachusetts naturally falls into the hands of Butler. At this reading there seems to be little doubt but that Boutwell will come to the Senate, and Butler carry the Gubernatorial nomination. This will make Butler an eminent candidate for the Presidency, in the list with Boutwell, Wilson, Morton, and Elihu Washburne.

CONKLING

supposed that he was in line for the Presidency, but, like all men of little motives, he stopped to carry the New York *Tribune*,—just as General Somebody stopped, on the battle-field of Germantown, to dislodge a few Grenadiers from some old house, and lost the main engagement. The New York *Tribune* has merely risen up and sat down upon Conkling, and Whitelaw Reid is a more notable man in his country to-day than Roscoe. Even the New York *Times*—that great mush-making apparatus—has gone back upon Roscoe, for he hears that the caboodle who control it mean to support Morgan, or somebody else, against Conkling for the Senate.

There is one department at Washington which may extend itself and its uses indefinitely, and still do nobody injury. I mean

THE LIBRARY,

now containing nearly one-quarter of a million of books. The Joint Committee have at last awakened to the importance of this collection, which is the best monument of the Nation, being, indeed, its fullest history, and it is proposed to take one of the condemned squares on Capitol Hill, and erect a fire-proof edifice upon the newest principles, adaptable to literary students and public readers in a great *bibliotheque*. At present, the library is little better than a show, and a circulating shop to give novel-reading to the wives of members. Its space is contracted, and but four tables are allotted to general readers. The new building would probably take the name of the Library of the United States, and afford space for several hundred readers and students, and, at the same time, give area to preserve and exhibit such conscientious collections as Catlin's Aboriginal Portraits, which are now buried away in that imponderable institution, the Smithsonian. The Documents of Congress and the Executive Departments require a complete assortment, indexing, and redistribution; for they contain in themselves the most perfect history of the operations of Government. These documents are at present stowed away in vaults and garrets, where they are mouldering or lost. Collected and bound, they would make a library in themselves, and, if added to such books as are essential for daily use by Congressmen, would completely fill the shelves of the present library. There are now five district libraries in the Capitol edifice: the House collection, the Senate collection, and the Document collection,—each under separate management; the law library is in the basement, and the general library on the upper floor. Twice a fire has swept out the collection of books in the building, and the loss of the third library would be a calamity to civilization.

GOVERNOR ORR,

who has condoned all his sins by joining the party, and has not had it esteemed a sin to have bolted the regular ticket in his native State, has been calling on the President preparatory to his Russian trip. His appointment excites no comment, although some of the temperance men have been proffering advice as to the proper connection between cold water and St. Petersburg.

POSTAL TELEGRAPHY AND THE CHORPENNING CLAIM.

The fight about postal telegraphy began in a respectful way, and has got down to be a bitter, scandal-making contention. Mr. Orton and Creswell interrupted each other at a recent hearing, and, taking advantage of the situation, the advocates of the Chorpenning claim are again demanding that it be revised and passed. Judge Black superintends this job, amongst the innumerable others in which he is retained, and now the newspapers are taking suspiciously accordant views with Black and Creswell. A female writer,—editress of the *Chronicle* here, I think,—has launched a book upon the equity of the Chorpenning case; and a Donn Piatt has assailed Dawes for doing just what Piatt praised him for at the time:—*i. e.*, arresting this fraud. If Mr. Creswell has no other reason for wishing this claim again adjudicated, it is that he may slip out from the very ugly situation in which he put himself to pass it. He is the most ambitious man in the Cabinet, and does not want Mr. Chorpenning's shadow to darken his monument. There are no new reasons to argue this claim to be anything but what it is,—an impudent and aged swindle. John Cessna, the man who set up this claim, between the Postal Committee and the Post Office, has been re-elected to Congress by a dull constituency, whom he amused on the stump with stories in dialect. Creswell and Cessna on one side, with Jerry Black retained on the other, will make a gallant trio when they come to press this claim; and, to add to the motley character of the assemblage, they have got a spiritual medium along with them, who shows the ghosts of their grandmothers, and gives large *seances* to the conscript fathers. Here we have a postal telegraphy, old mail-contracts, and animal magnetism performing in unison upon the Public Treasury.

SOME CURIOUS THINGS

are leaking out about the telegraph, no matter who gets the control of it. I have been told that, in the case of two of the rival news associations which send matter from this city, one or the other employs a couple of men to be alternates within hearing of the main instrument at the Capitol, and read off by ear whatever the other side sends away. Here is a hint to our old friend, the maiden lady. She has only to learn the business of operating on the instrument,—which is said to take about two weeks,—and then take lodgings next door to the telegraph office, when she will have the earliest news which comes to town or gets out of it. In a distant city lives a luxurious young man who was once an operator, but made a bounce in life by conveying information which he derived at the instrument to certain speculators. Long attachment to his mechanical avocation suggested to him that he might as well have a private instrument at home and a wire of his own. So there he lies in bed till 11 o'clock, and, while he takes his breakfast, the news of the world passes through his ears; and, if this information which I am giving you had been put on the wire instead of going by mail, he would have known it as quick as myself.

A FIRE-PROOF MATERIAL.

The recent destruction of the most valuable portions of three great cities—Portland, Chicago, and Boston—has had a marked influence in turning the attention of inventors to something which shall prevent like calamities in the future. One of my old associates amongst the army-correspondents, William H. Merriam, has been explaining to me a very remarkable contrivance in this direction, which seems to be a combination of asbestos, lime-putty, and paper-pulp. The paper-pulp is dispensed with except as a covering for boilers, steam-pipes, etc., while the asbestos and lime-putty only are used to coat shutters, Mansard roofs, and portions of buildings, safes, etc., exposed to fire. This invention, although very simple, is coming into use throughout the whole country, and I refer to it as a matter of some moment to the Chicago people, who are still at work rebuilding and rehabilitating the town.

The inventor of this patent is a Mr. John Riley, whose attention was turned in this direction by the growing terrors of fires at sea and in cities, and he sought first to accomplish a reliable felting to cover boilers. Afterward he extended the patent in the line of edifices which are liable to conflagration from the proximity of heat. Asbestos is an ordinary, but not a common mineral, ranking with horneblende, and consists of silica, magnesia, lime, and oxide of iron, and has a fine fibrous character, with a color generally whitish or greenish. It was formerly used in a woven form to wrap up the bodies of the dead, and to preserve their ashes through centuries. It has also been used for lamp-wicks. Savoy, Corsica, the Shetland Islands, and parts of Scotland produce this remarkable mineral, which seems to be presented to us in the nick of time.

It is assuring to the public to know that an absolutely and incontestably fire-proof material has been discovered, and is now in use, that will put a period to the possibility of these large conflagrations.

GATH.

THE BOSTWICK CLAIM.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I happened to own, or supposed that I did, a few acres of land in the west half of the southwest quarter of Section 3, 38, 14, and have been in peaceable possession sixteen or seventeen years. Mr. Bostwick came to Chicago in the spring of 1855. He came into my office, and said that he wanted to buy some real estate. He wanted that I should show him where was the best outside property to buy. I showed him 80 acres in the west half of the southwest quarter of Section 3, 38, 14. Mr. Bostwick wanted that I should find the owner of it, and he would buy it. I found the owner, David Hess, and got them together, but soon found that Mr. Bostwick had not got any money, and was a man well advanced in years. Whether he paid Hess any money, I do not know. One thing I do know, that Mr. Bostwick never paid for building any fences or any other improvements that were put on the 80 acres. R. B. Parmer, B. F. Smith, and myself paid for all those improvements.

Mr. David Hess, of Naperville, I know well, and know him to be an upright, honest man, and know that he would not give us deeds if there had been a contract out. As far as Mr. B. F. Downing and Paul Cornell are concerned, they never had any interest in the 80 acres in Section 3, 38, 14,—not one cent. Mr. Bostwick often told me what a friend Paul Cornell had been to him. Mr. Bostwick told me all about his big mansion at Alton, and that the building of that had caused his ruin.

The truth of this matter is this: that Mr. Bostwick came to Chicago a poor man, staid here four or five months, and died a poor man. The 80 acres that Mr. Bostwick talked of buying, when he died, would not have brought what he talked of paying for it. Three years after his death, I sold some of the same property—6⅜ acres, and the best part of the 80 acres—for a little over one-half per acre that Mr. Bostwick was talking of paying for it. Talk about fraud in settling Bostwick's estate,—to the best of my belief, there was no chance for fraud. I believe that Paul Cornell did all that he could to help the poor widow after Mr. Bostwick's death. There was no time within five years after Bostwick's death that the property would have paid Bostwick's debts. One thing I ask is, that the Courts of Cook County shall require parties to give bonds for all damages before suits can be commenced.

L. W. STONE.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2, 1873.

A Peculiar Sect.

A peculiar sect of the Greek Catholic Church live in the neighborhood of the Caspian Sea, under Russian dominion, and bearing the name of Shabotnics. The following account, published in the *Israelite*, is the first correct and reliable statement given of them. It is by a Shabotnic, who became a Jew:

Under the Czar Alexis Michailowicz (1645 to 1676) the Jews of Russia were exposed to great persecutions, and many of them, in order to escape certain death, joined, outwardly, the Greek Catholic Church, while in heart they remained faithful to the Jewish religion, and practised, in secret, Jewish rites. To escape, however, the dangers connected with such practices, they concluded to seek more distant regions. They selected for their settlement the region between the Don and Wolga, in the neighborhood of the Caspian Sea, where, in the Government of Simbirsk, Samaresk Savatow, and Woronesh, about 7,000 Shabotnics are still living, of whom, however, only from 2,000 to 3,000 are descendants of the immigrants. The balance consists of original Christians, who joined them, as they considered the celebration of Saturday more in accordance with the Bible. In the course of time, by their exclusion from their former coreligionists, and by the suffering they experienced for disagreeing with the State Church, they lost more and more of the Jewish religion, a decay which intermarriages with foreign elements has largely augmented. Still their origin was remembered in most families, either by verbal or written tradition. So the reporter of these facts is able to give the names of his Jewish forefathers, whose seventh descendant he is.

ART MATTERS.

What San Francisco Has Done---An Example for Older Cities.

The San Francisco Art Association --- A Graceful Compliment from the French Government.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 20, 1872.

The æsthetic culture of the city is illustrated in a striking manner by the success of the local Art Association, an institution possessed of characteristics that are of interest to every true friend of painting, and certainly a blessing to this isolated community. Eighteen months ago, twenty or thirty artists and amateurs met at the residence of Mr. Wandesforde for the purpose of forming on Art Association upon the theory of a social club. After some discussion, they abandoned the original idea of organization, and adopted a constitution which embodied the plan for an

ACADEMY OF ART AND SCHOOL OF DESIGN,

to be established under the auspices of the Association. It was proposed at the time to assimilate the organization to the plan of the New York and Chicago Academies of Art, lodging the control in an Executive Committee composed of artists exclusively, and having several grades of membership; but, the artistic fraternity of San Francisco being comparatively weak in numerical strength, and the means necessary to the success of the institution having to come so largely from outsiders, the project of patterning after the Academies mentioned was not carried out; and, instead thereof, any person recommended by the Board of Directors was considered eligible to full membership, and officers were chosen from the members at large, although care was taken, as a matter of fairness, to have artists represented in the prominent official positions. The Board of Directors consisted of eleven persons, including the regular officers. The first President was J. B. Wandesforde, formerly a well-known artist of New York; and Fred. Whymper, author of an excellent work on Alaska, and brother of the famous Alpine climber, and at present a practical journalist here, has been Secretary since the organization was effected. The second and present President is William Alvord, Mayor of the city, who takes a warm and generous interest in the Association and its objects, and has been the means of obtaining a large number of life-members at $100 each. The Association is supported by an entrance fee of $2 and monthly dues of $1. The money derived from the sale of life-memberships, now amounting to $4,000, is paid into a special fund, to be devoted to the establishment of an Academy of Art and School of Design. A portion of this fund has already been expended in fitting up rooms for a gallery and school. The present membership of 600 includes a majority of the most cultivated and intelligent people in the city, together with a large number of the wealthier class. The Association gives

QUARTERLY RECEPTIONS

to its members and invited guests, on which occasions the resident artists exhibit their best works, and contributions are received from the finest private collections in the city. These receptions have been an entirely new feature in the social and intellectual amusements of San Francisco, and have been highly attractive. They are held in rooms rented by the Association, and latterly the gallery has been open to the general public, at a small fee, for several weeks succeeding the regular receptions.

The present exhibition, now ten days in progress, comprises over

THREE HUNDRED WORKS OF ART,

including a collection formed by the late F. L. A. Pioche (who committed suicide while laboring under mental aberation), and willed by him to the State University, which numbers about 72 works. The value of this collection, however, has been greatly overrated. The old masters, so-called, are probably only copies, and not always good ones; still, they are of use as a guide to the study of art, in the absence of better works. Some of the paintings by contemporary artists, and many of the drawings, are very meritorious. Outside of the Pioche collection, there are on exhibition really fine works by contemporary American and European masters; among the latter, Gerome's celebrated painting of "Cleopatra Before Cæsar," lately purchased by D. O. Mills, President of the California Bank, together with a number of shining examples of the French, German, and Flemish schools. One of the gems of the exhibition is a brilliant water-color,—a view of the Alhambra,—by Tapiro, a Grenada artist, who is unrivalled in his specialty. Among the American artists represented are the following: Thomas Hill, who, within a few years, has taken a leading rank as a landscape-painter, and who has executed one of the grandest and most truthful views of Yosemite extant; Albert Bierstadt, who, like Mr. Hill, is spending a year or two in California in the study of our rugged mountains and delicately-tinted atmosphere, and who exhibits his well known picture of Mount Hood; Gilbert Munger, also staying here; William Keith, formerly of San Francisco, and late of Boston; John F. Kensett, Edward Moran, Gifford, and others. The local artists figuring in the exhibition include Samuel M. Brooks, famous for still-life pictures; Denny, the marine painter; Irwin, Shaw, Nayot, and others, excelling in portraits; Deakin, Campion, Bloomer, etc., in landscape; and Beaumgras, whose works in fruit are highly commended by connoisseurs. William Hahn, a Dusseldorf artist, now living here, has produced a number of illustrations of San Francisco street life, in the Chinese quarter, abut the market-places, and along the city-front, which are full of picturesque quality, and are admirably painted. *Apropos* of Hahn's works is

A QUEER JOKE

told by himself. Through the judicial distribution of sundry bits of silver, he had secured the attendance of several ragged *gamins* at his impromptu studio under a pier, where they were utilized as models, and was making nice progress with a *genre* picture, when one day he was astonished at seeing one of his subjects appear with a clean face, nicely combed hair, and a neat suit of clothes. The lad had to return to his normal condition before the artist could proceed with his work, and the latter subsequently had to make peace with a decidedly angry mother. Hahn will hereafter select waifs and *bona fide* orphans as subjects for his sketches.

One of the features of the exhibition is a large collection of water-colors, drawings, and etchings, mostly European, that is possessed of great merit, and invariably excites complimentary remarks by visitors.

PROSPECTS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

A few months ago it made an application to the French Government for purchase of casts of the School of the Louvre, and that Government, in recognition of the hearty sympathy and large amount of money bestowed by San Francisco upon the French cause during the late Franco-German war, declined to receive any money, and has advised the President of the Association, through the French Consul General here, that it has ordered a set of casts to be executed, and will have them delivered to the agent of the Association in Paris as soon as done. These casts, after the antique, together with other studies and objects to be bought in Paris, will arrive here next spring, and immediately thereafter the Association will organize a School of Design. It has already laid the foundation for an Art Library, having procured, by purchase and donation, nearly a thousand dollars' worth of text-books on art. This feature of the Association, which is expected to develop into one of great interest and importance, will be a valuable adjunct to the School. When the proper time arrives, the artists, and a few others, will contribute a number of works of art to be sold for the benefit of the Academy fund; and, when the lease of the rooms at present occupied shall have expired, and effort will be made, probably with success, to secure a building which shall be the property of the Association. It has already become an institution of the city, and there are too many men of means and influence in the membership to allow anything like financial deterioration. The most encouraging fact in this connection is, that mere lovers of art, and those who appreciate it as a means of refinement and education, are as enthusiastic in the support of the Association as the artist class proper. Its popular plan of organization will always bring it fresh recruits, and its admission to membership and office of women, whether artists or not (and there are many female painters and engravers in the city), introduces an efficient working element, generally barred out of similar institutions, that adds much to its social power. The greater part of the time since the organization of the Association, one of its most active members, and one who has served actively on several Committees, has been Miss Richardson, a clever engraver on wood, and a sincere enthusiast in the profession. The Association is on a sound financial basis, and, as the reader will easily perceive, has the promise of a glorious future.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

Brighton is getting very impatient to be annexed to Boston.

—A strip of land on Pearl street, Boston, six inches wide, was sold last week for $845. It was 130 feet long.

—The profits on State printing in Kansas, under the present laws, are estimated at $25,000.

—The extension of the jurisdictional limits of the city and county of New York will be vigorously pushed in the State Legislature this winter.

—Fifty Iowa convicts have gone from Fort Madison to Anamosa to work on the new Penitentiary.

—John Hurley, living at Wilbur, Ulster County, N. Y., drank three half pints of rum on a wager. His funeral took place on the following day.

—The Poweshiek County (Iowa) seven-dollar calf case, which already foots up nearly $400 in costs, is going up to the Supreme Court.

—A man at St. Cloud, Minn., while stupefied by liquor, was so badly frozen that he will be a cripple and a charge on the county the balance of his life. He has a wife and six children in destitute circumstances.

—A West Rutland (Vt.) liquor dealer experienced the disadvantages of a good customer, the other day, when a man testified before a Justice that he had made 30 successful applications for rum at his saloon, and the Justice tucked on a fine for each time.

—A miscreant named Lovett Pratt, who was sentenced to State Prison for life, in 1866, for firing a public building in Charlestown, and only a year or two ago received a conditional pardon, was caught, Friday night, attempting to fire a stable in that city.

—Among the inmates of a gambling hell upon which the police of Boston lately made a descent was a clergyman of a neighboring city. He pleads that he was there *incog.* for the purpose of ascertaining facts, so that he could make his projected sermon against gambling more effective!

—The St. Cloud (Minn.) *Journal* says the sale of pine lands closed on Wednesday, and 30,000 acres were sold at $1.25. Think of selling pine land at $1.25 per acre! That was because it was "satisfactorily arranged so that there was no competition." It has been "satisfactorily arranged" to have another sale Jan. 13.

—The Rev. M. N. Adams, agent of the Sisseton Indians at Lac Traverse, attempted to return home *via* the Winona & St. Peter Road, but upon arriving at New Ulm, found that the horse disease prevailed so generally throughout the Upper Minnesota River settlements that it was impossible to secure transportation, and was forced to return to St. Paul.

—A terrible fight recently occurred in San Francisco, between a man named Krager and a clerk in his employ. The former was armed with a razor, and, though the latter had his clothes torn off his back, Krager was finally killed. The peculiarity of this combat was that the two parties were on excellent terms, and the only object of their struggle was to prevent Krager from being injured. In other words, Krager was determined to cut his throat, and his clerk was determined that he should do no such thing.

—There is great and just complaint in Adams County, Neb., that the Indians are allowed to pass and repass their towns on their annual hunt. They demand food, frighten the women and children, and do a great deal of pilfering in a small way. If they must hunt, let them go in some other direction to the hunting ground. It is not pleasant for a family to be aroused and find as many Indian faces at the window as there is panes of glass. It is true they are at peace, but their room is at all times better than their company to the settlers.—*Omaha Republican.*

SMALL-POX AT THE EAST.

There are at least fifty cases of small-pox in Hartford, Ct., and the people think it is about time something was done.

—The Metropolitan and Middlesex Railroad Companies, of Boston, have adopted a plan of daily disinfecting their cars, so that passengers may feel protected against any contagious influences.

—George Hatch, of Marblehead, a Representative in the Massachusetts Legislature, died suddenly, on Christmas evening, from a malignant type of the disease, having been in Boston, on Monday, in his usual health, and only taken sick the day before he died.

—A family in South Dartmouth, Mass., has suffered terribly from the disease, the fourth victim dying last week, but the other cases in that town are doing well.

—Viola Vance, an actress performing at the Opera House in New Haven, Conn., died of small-pox about three weeks ago, though the affair has been quiet till now. When her disease was discovered she was taken to the almshouse, where all the city paupers were exposed, but was afterwards removed to the pest-house, where she died, it is said, for want of proper care.

—One of the saddest deaths in Portland, Me., was that of Mrs. Pettingill, a dressmaker, who contracted the disease while making purchases at Boston, and was removed to the pest-house, where she has since died, while her two children were left at home with no one to care for them, and hardly anybody daring to go to the house. P. W. S. Nickerson, another of last week's victims, contracted the disease while attending a woman at South Lawrence, Mass., who had been left to die alone. Though not vaccinated, he nursed the woman through her sickness, and thus brought death upon himself.

—Some time since a lady residing in this city while in the street was passed by a hearse which emitted an offensive odor. It occurred to her that it might contain a victim of small-pox, and if so, she feared she might have the disease. Going home at once, she wrote a note to her husband and child stating her fears, and informing them that she was going to Billerica until she was sure she could associate with them in safety. Securing some requisite articles and two attendants she went to an unoccupied house in Billerica which was owned by a relative, and making herself comfortable prepared for the worst. In ten days the disease attacked her, she suffered its various stages, recovered, and returned to her family whom she had saved by her courageous fidelity.—*Boston Advertiser.*

FOREIGN ITEMS.

Capital punishment is not inflicted in Portugal, Saxony, Holland, and Roumania. The Parliament of North Germany voted, in March, 1870, to abolish the death penalty, but since then Bismarck's influence has caused a reconsideration. Though capital punishment is not absolutely prohibited in Sweden, Belgium, Wurtemburg, and Baden, executions are almost unknown.

—Some troubles are likely to arise from the selection of the ex-King of Hanover, or his son, to succeed to the throne of the Duchy of Brunswick on the death of Duke William, when the present ruling House will be extinct. The Emperor of Germany will hardly permit the peaceful accession of his enemy to power which would chiefly be employed in undermining his own authority in Germany.

—North Germany is aghast over the disclosures which have been made concerning the criminal prison at Butzow. The Warden and the Matron of the female department have been in the habit of flogging and otherwise maltreating both the male and female convicts in the most brutal manner. Their victims were so frightened that they dared make no complaints, until one, whose innocence of the crime for which he was imprisoned was afterward proved, ventured to utter her complaints. The merciless officials have been arrested, and are likely to be severely punished.

MISCELLANEOUS.

L. U. Reavis is at it again, capital-moving. Go to, L. U. Reavis.

—"Salted" is what they call a woman in Colorado who wears unlimited diamonds.

—The steamer Ino, of the Cayuga Lake fleet, has been sunk by the muskrats gnawing holes in her.

—Senator Harlan has been elected President, and his son Secretary, of the Cedar Rapids & St. Louis Railroad.

—The women of Columbus, Ga., have discarded silks and satins, and are wearing the plaids and checks manufactured in that city.

—The following reminder has just been placed on a tomb in Montmartre; "Oh, my dear Henry, come and rejoin me as soon as conveniently possible."

—A St. Paul reporter was visited at his house by seven indignant women and a dog, and they whacked and bit him until he won't get out of bed this winter.

—The editor of the Wabash (Ind.) *Sentinel* wants to know if "the man who sent him a challenge to fight a duel means business," or whether his buzzard soul laughs at the ghastly joke."

—Ruskin says, in his "Fors Clavigera" for December, that he shall cease his communications, since, in the two years that he has been writing these letters, he has not received one friendly word for answer.

—A sore affliction has fallen upon President Lounsberry, of Griswold College. His only son Leighton, a promising young man of 23 years, died yesterday morning at 5 o'clock, at the post house, near Camp McClellan, of hemorrhage of the lungs, while suffering from small-pox.—*Davenport Gazette.*

RAILROAD NEWS.

The Chicago & Muscatine Road Heard From.

Railroading in Indiana---St. Joseph, Mo., Roads — Narrow Gauge Roads.

The Chicago & Muscatine Railroad Company were an organization formed to build a railroad from Chicago to Muscatine, Iowa. For some time the company have not been heard from, and it was the fear of many that the project had been abandoned. But we are happy to announce that the officers of the company are again making a movement in its interest, and are endeavoring to raise money to complete the survey. The eastern end has been surveyed, and, as the amount required to complete the survey is small, it is believed that the necessary sum can be raised along the line of the road. The road has been surveyed from Chicago directly southwest to Joliet, thence to Homer, seven miles south of Mendota, crosses the Illinois River at Genesee, runs through important coal-fields west of that place, and so on to Muscatine. Since its general course is parallel to the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Road, and not many miles from any point on that road, it must become its rival in marketing the products of a good portion of this State. It is probable that, if the officers meet with the success they anticipate, a branch will be built to Rock Island. The interests of the section of country through which this road will run seems to demand a more direct connection with Chicago, and the managers express a firm belief in the ultimate success of the enterprise. Several Chicago gentlemen have recently interested themselves in the project, and, with their aid, it is not unreasonable to anticipate that the Chicago & Muscatine Railroad will soon be placed on a firm footing.

RAILROADING IN INDIANA.

By a report recently made public regarding railway development in Indiana for the year 1872, we find that there are 3,600 miles of railway within the State limits. A less number of miles of new track is reported for 1872 than for 1871, and yet the actual railway progress made seems greatly in advance of any previous year. The report contains no data as to the earnings of the various roads, but says that the year has been one of marked progress and improvement. Almost every road in the State has largely increased its motive power and carrying capacity. One of the most remarkable facts stated, considering that the year has been so prolific of disaster, is that no serious accident has occurred on a railroad within the State during the year. Among the important items for the year, we note that the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Company have opened a new and desirable route to Chicago, known as the Kankakee route. The Cincinnati & Indianapolis Junction Road has passed into the control of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Company, and active measures have been adopted to place the track in good order and equip the road with first-class rolling stock. The Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Company have completed their line to Rock Island, and are rapidly pushing forward their road from Champaign to the Mississippi. The Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Company have, during the year, added an important passenger line to Detroit and Canada, over the new Detroit, Eel River & Illinois Road. The Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Road was ordered to be sold under foreclosure on the 27th of December. The Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Company have the greatest number of miles in the State. The St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Company have the best passenger business in the State, and are pushing the coal interest with great vigor.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., RAILROADS.

The first city on the Missouri River to become connected with Chicago by rail was St. Joseph, Mo. This was effected by the completion of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroads. As a result of this, St. Joseph has rapidly advanced in wealth and population. In 1860 it had 8,932 people, and in 1862, 17,000. By a recent census, it was shown the city had a population numbering 30,000. Its railway and internal progress has been remarkable. One of the most important railway lines in process of construction is the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad, which will be completed next summer. It traverses the richest and finest portions of Kansas and Nebraska, and its managers claim will be the shortest and most direct route, *via* the Union Pacific Railroad, to the Pacific coast. It will connect with the latter road at or near Kearney Junction, about 196 miles west of Omaha, and be 267 miles long. Cars are running daily over it, 230 miles, to Hastings, in Adams County, Nebraska, where it crosses the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad. Ninety miles of track have been laid since last March, and 37 miles more will complete the connection.

THE MILWAUKEE & NORTHERN RAILROAD,

which, when completed, will connect Green Bay with Milwaukee, has been recently finished to Menasha Junction, a distance of 83 miles, where it connects with the Chicago & Northwestern and Wisconsin Central Railroads. A daily freight and accommodation train has been running between Milwaukee and Menasha for some time, and this week a fast passenger train will be put on the road. Close connections will then be made with northern and southern trains of the Chicago & Northwestern Road at Menasha Junction, and at Plymouth Junction with the Sheboygan & Fond du Lac Railroad. The road has been graded and bridged from Menasha Junction to Green Bay, a distance of 27 miles, and the ties are being distributed. This portion of the road will be completed and in operation by the 1st of March next. The distance between Milwaukee and Green Bay will then be but 110 miles, by nearly an air line route, and the connection will manifestly be one of great importance and advantage to both cities.

A GREAT TUNNEL.

One of the largest tunnels ever built in this country is in process of construction near Sparta, Wis., on the west end of the Madison extension of the Chicago & Northwestern Road. When completed it will be 3,800 feet in length. The headings have been driven 1,700 feet, and for 900 feet the excavation has been enlarged to the full proportions of the tunnel. The work was begun last spring, and will not be finished before next summer. Captain E. E. Woodman is the civil engineer in charge of the work, and has shown remarkable skill in its construction. A large volume of water impedes the progress of the work, but no serious difficulties have been encountered. The west end of this branch of road has been completed from Winona, Minn., to Sparta, and with the exception of three tunnels, the remaining thirty-five miles between Sparta and Elroy are ready for the rolling stock.

NARROW GAUGE ROADS.

The construction of narrow gauge railroads in new and unsettled countries has been much agitated. As yet, they are looked upon by railway builders as experimental, and, indeed, not likely to succeed. A narrow gauge railroad in Iowa, however, has been in operation some time, and seems to fulfil every expectation. It is the only narrow gauge road in the State, and extends from McGregor to Elkader. It is under the control of Judge Williams, of McGregor, who is an enthusiast regarding the efficiency of such roads, and thinks that they have solved the problem of cheap transportation in new countries. Judge Williams expects to extend his road next summer much farther into the country, and finally connect it with the great system of narrow gauge roads, which is contemplated in Kansas and the Territories.

OPEN FROM ST. PAUL.

The entire train over the Chicago & Northwestern and West Wisconsin roads, from St. Paul, arrived in the city last Tuesday morning. It consisted of fourteen freight cars direct from St. Paul, ten of which were loaded with flour billed through to New York, and four with venison destined for Chicago. The opening of this line will begin a hot contest between the Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Chicago & Northwestern Roads, which will increase in intensity when the Chicago Branch of the Milwaukee road is completed.

PERSONAL.

Mr. H. P. Stanwood, General Ticket Agent of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, has been appointed General Passenger Agent of that road. As before announced in THE TRIBUNE, Mr. W. P. Thrall, lately connected with the Illinois Central Road, succeeds to Mr. Stanwood's former position.

—The breach-of-promise case now on trial before Judge Blair, in which the plaintiff, Miss Florence L. Johnson, brings suit against Mr. Alonzo Tyner, a prominent grocer of our city, is attracting considerable attention, the Court-room being crowded with interested spectators.—*Indianapolis News.*

—The City of Cleveland, Ohio, has now about $2,000,000 at its command as the result of an investment of $500,000 in the stock of railroads twenty years ago. It is, however, in its good luck, nearly an exception to all other counties of

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A $170,000 FIRE.

The Northwestern Fertilizing Company's Works at Ainsworth Destroyed.

All the Buildings and Their Contents Reduced to Ashes.

Estimated Loss, $170,000; Insurance Only $19,900.

The Establishment to Be Immediately Rebuilt.

The people who reside at Ainsworth, or South Chicago, as it is now called, are happy. The intolerable stink factory has been temporarily enjoined from emitting its obnoxious vapors, and, were not the residents of that suburban town under moral restraint, much whiskey and champagne would probably be drunk to commemorate the event. This manufactory of the compound extract of all that is disagreeable and offensive has been located in Ainsworth for about seven years. In 1868, Messrs. Wahl Brothers, the proprietors, having too much business to attend to, sold the establishment and fixtures to a stock corporation known as the Northwestern Fertilizing Company. This organization resolved to do business on a more extensive scale than the Wahl Brothers, and the purchased buildings being entirely inadequate for their use, additional structures were erected and more machinery bought. Nearly $200,000 were expended in refitting the factory, and making it accord with their ideas. For the last two years, the Canal and Dock Company, and private citizens, who own property in Ainsworth, have done everything possible to have the establishment declared a nuisance by the Courts, but without avail. The Company was indicted, as was a similar concern—the Union Rendering Company, which was also located within the limits of the village—and several decisions adverse to the complainants were given by the Judges before whom the cases were brought for adjudication. The Union Company was, however, declared to be a nuisance, and they moved their manufactory to another location farther up the Calumet River. The indictment against the Northwestern Company is still pending, proceedings having been stopped, it is understood, to consider a proposition to sell the land, buildings, and machinery. The price demanded was deemed excessive, and, the Company refusing to make any concessions or compromise, the proposition was not favorably entertained.

What the law failed to stop, has, however, been checked by fire, the establishment, with all its contents, having been totally consumed early on Wednesday morning. The buildings, which covered a space of 800 by 400 feet, were located about six hundred yards from the track of the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad, and over 700 yards from any other structure than a small boarding-house. The buildings were of wood, and one story in height, with the exception of the main structure, which extended upward five stories, and were divided into departments designated as the "drying room," "barrelling floor," "packing floor," "mixing floor," etc. On the first floor of the main building the offal to be metamorphosed into fertilizers was deposited. The establishment was the only large one in the vicinity of the city, and its capacity was as great as that of any in the country. As high as 200 tons of animal matter have been received in one day, and last year over 7,000 tons were handled and utilized. In addition to manufacturing pure bone dust, the Company prepared immense quantities of super-phosphate of lime, made soluble by sulphuric acid, and a manure from blood, which was dried and rendered odorless by a peculiar process. During the present season they had received offal from all over the country, and had about 3,000 tons on hand on Tuesday night last. All the refuse from the numerous packing-houses in Chicago was taken charge of by the Company, they having twenty cars and a locomotive employed exclusively in hauling the offal to their factory.

About 3 o'clock on Wednesday morning, a fire was discovered on the third floor of the main building, and in less than an hour the premises and contents were reduced to ashes. When discovered, the fire occupied about as much space as the seat of an ordinary chair. One of the employes first saw the flames, and ran for a bucket-full of water, numbers of which were available, being kept constantly in all portions of the building for an emergency of the kind. The man hurried toward the fire, after securing a bucket, but the flames had in the meantime spread so rapidly that he was obliged to flee for safety. The alarm had been previously given to the other persons at work, of whom there were twenty-five, and all made their exit from the building without difficulty. There are no facilities for extinguishing fires in Ainsworth,—at least none which could subdue such a conflagration as this; and hence nothing could be done by the people to prevent the destruction of the property. Between eighty-five and ninety men were employed in the factory, all of whom were, of course, thrown out of situations. Since last fall the establishment had been running night and day, large contracts having been made with Eastern firms, which required the full extent of the resources of the works to fill.

The origin of the fire is not definitely known, but it is attributed to spontaneous combustion. There was no stove near the place where the flames were first seen, and the engineer and watchman had left the locality but a few minutes before the latter observed the light.

The Secretary of the Company estimates the loss at $170,000, the building being valued at $70,000, the machinery at $52,000, and the stock, of which there were 3,000 tons, at $50,000. The insurance is but $19,900, divided among the following companies:

Union Mutual, of Philadelphia	$2,000
Mechanics' of Brooklyn	1,500
Market, of New York	1,500
Farragut, of New York	2,400
Globe, of Chicago	2,500
North Missouri	2,500
National, of Hannibal, Mo	2,500
Farmers', Merchants', and Manufacturers', of Hamilton, Ohio	2,500
Clay, of Newport, Ky	2,500
Total	$19,900

About $25,000 of insurance expired in December last, and the companies having risks would not renew them, on account of the excitement caused by the Boston fire. Home companies refused to issue policies on the establishment and contents, and attempts made in New York to insure the property proved abortive.

The Vice President of the Company, Mr. E. P. Baugh, of Philadelphia, was notified by telegraph of the conflagration, and replied that he would come to Chicago immediately. He is expected here to-day, and will at once make arrangements for rebuilding the factory. The Secretary, Mr. Ralston, was busy, yesterday, adjusting matters, and thinks the work of reconstruction will commence on Monday next, or as soon as the *debris* is removed. Offal was being received as usual, yesterday, and deposited on the adjacent prairie until needed, and within thirty days the manufacture of fertilizers and smell will be resumed. The offensiveness of the perfume, it is hoped, will be partially removed by new machinery. Everything, Mr. Ralston asserted, would be done to deodorize the offal, and render the smell as agreeable as possible.

The residents of Ainsworth may agitate the nuisance subject again, and endeavor to prevent the rebuilding, but no apprehensions of difficulty are entertained by the Secretary. He admits that the factory generates a disagreeable smell, but considers, in view of the decisions of the Courts, that the establishment is a legalized nuisance.

The Company has expended many thousands of dollars in experiments to extract grease from offal by chemical process, having adopted all suggestions which appeared feasible. For two years they have been investigating a process suggested by an employe, and believe they have found the desideratum. The machinery has been constructed, and is now at the Stock Yards, having arrived from Philadelphia only a few days ago. It will be placed in the new building, and at least a small fraction of the odor neutralized. Were this machinery substituted by all the packers for that at present used by them, Mr. Ralston thinks the smells—Bridgeport's and Ainsworth's in particular—would be eradicated. The steaming process now used by the packers decomposes the animal matter, and this decomposition, it is claimed, is the source of the stinks which pervade the atmosphere. The new process is somewhat expensive, and, therefore, unless Chicago packers learn to think more of the public comfort than they now do, there is little probability of any improvement being made.

THE "STATE" AGAIN.

Continuation of the Examination of Policy Holders Who Sold Out at Ten Cents on the Dollar.

The State Insurance Company matter came up before the Register in Bankruptcy yesterday. Colonel B. B. Mason testified that he had four policies in the State Insurance Company, covering about $14,000. The loss was total. The claims were turned over to Geo. W. McMullen, who paid a portion of the loss, and agreed that he should have as much as anybody. McMullen paid about 15 or 18 per cent at the time, and has since paid as much more, or in all between 30 and 40 per cent. Witness wrote his name on the back of the policies, assigning them in blank.

In reply to Mr. Ayer's interrogatory on that point, Colonel Mason stated that he knew at the time that the State Insurance Company was not making settlements.

To Mr. Cooper—I don't think Mr. McMullen mentioned who he was buying the policies for.

Mr. Cooper—Did you not have some idea what he was buying the policies for?

Mr. Ayer objected, and the Register decided the question improper.

Mr. Cooper (to the witness)—Why did you not think you were settling with the Company? A. I had confidence in Mr. McMullen, and looked to him to pay the balance.

A. S. Trude testified that he had a policy of $400 in the State. The policy was destroyed. He assigned the claim to a man whose name he did not and does not know. He showed witness some figures as to assets and liabilities, from which it appeared that the company could pay about 14 per cent. Sold the claim for 10 per cent. The man claimed to be acting for J. B. Smith, and said it amounted to a settlement with the Company. He called to see the man afterward, at a place on West Madison street, and then told him that he had found out that he had lied to him. Witness identifies some handwriting of Van Inwagen's as identical with that of the man to whom he sold the claim. The man told him that he was acting for the Company, and the transaction was for the benefit of the Company.

The witness was asked by Mr. Cooper to state the purport of a subsequent conversation had with Van Inwagen.

Mr. Ayer objected, and, after an extended argument, the objection was sustained.

The case was adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

THE GERMAN PRESS AND MR. SCAMMON.

[Translated from the Daily Union, Dec. 29.]

Our highminded, benevolent, and patriotic fellow-citizen, J. Young Scammon, has at last ventured a reply to one (and that very trivial) of the numerous charges against his character which stand unrefuted. A mere reportorial squib, alluding to the failure of Winslow, the Scandinavian banker, and jocosely involving Mr. Scammon as the religious preceptor of the defaulter, appeared in THE TRIBUNE at a time when Governor Bross, to whom it is attributed, was a thousand miles away, he having been absent at the time Winslow's affair was exposed. Mr. Scammon denies any complicity with Winslow, or connection with him at any time (of which no one had ever seriously suspected him) and takes advantage of the occasion to deny *all other* statements referring to him which have appeared in THE TRIBUNE, but he fails to notice specifically the grave charges preferred against him as Treasurer of the Mutual Security Insurance Company. The fact still exists that he remains in possession of $48,000 rightfully the property of the creditors of that company, and is striving by every mean subterfuge and legal technicality to retain this large amount of money to which he has no just claim whatever.

The effort to divert attention from a great fraud by denying a trivial charge, is as useless and contemptible as to try to convey the idea that this is a personal matter between Governor Bross and Mr. Scammon, or between THE TRIBUNE and *Inter-Ocean*. The public care nothing for any prejudices of Mr. Bross or THE TRIBUNE paper, but they are not to be blinded as to charges against Mr. Scammon, so well sustained, which affect the interests of so large a class in the community, let these charges be made by whom they may. If Mr. Scammon can clear himself of the imputations which have been fastened upon him, he may well be indifferent to the feelings or statements of those who manage THE TRIBUNE.

If he cannot so clear himself (and it does seem that if he could have done so he would), then it is of no possible advantage to say, "this is all malice." As well might a criminal seek to escape the felon's brand by charging the officers of the law with personal hatred.

BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

The annual meeting of the Chicago Board of Fire Underwriters was held yesterday afternoon in the Fire Insurance Patrol Building, No. 113 Franklin street, President Clark in the chair.

Mr. E. C. Greenebaum, agent of the Franklin Fire Insurance Company, of Indianapolis, was made a member of the Association.

In the election for officers, George C. Clark was unanimously re-elected President; C. H. Case, Esq., Vice President, *vice* A. C. Ducat; Mr. A. L. Pasco, re-elected Treasurer; and Alfred Wright re-elected Secretary.

On motion, the President reappointed the present Committee on Fire Insurance Patrol, consisting of C. W. Drew, J. B. Floyd, and E. M. Teall.

The Committee on Patent Tubulated Plaster Casting reported that they were pleased with the test to which it had been put, but preferred to withhold their report until they could ascertain the effect of water upon the material. The action of the Committee was approved.

The Treasurer's report showed a balance on the wrong side of $60. The report was approved, but laid by to devise measures to make up the deficit.

The Board then indulged in a rather exciting discussion, regarding the manner of drawing up policies, in the midst of which they adjourned, to meet this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

A WARNING.

The Mayor received the following earnest warning from a "loving citizens" yesterday afternoon:

Jan 2 73 Mr J Medill Mayor of the city of Chicago—Sir i has arived here in this city this Morning from Cleveland Ohio where i has been for a month i am sorry that i has to inform you what all the pepie of Cleveland think of you i had a conferecsion with a B. Stone a rolling mill man whow has a nother rolling mill here in this city and he told me that you hat lost your honest carakter what dit you Carried before on the mather of temperence nusians of Chicago you are ruining your self and Carrian your self to the Larger Beer Battle field the same as Mayor Boone dit in 1855 you know hou many lives loss we had and how many kreuppels the city had to suport after that skirmidg you has to bee responsibel for it if you care your life drue this mater and further i has been hering this morning of an mob Organisision and growing up fast and as far as I know that the day and houre is posted for the temperence you better kep in Harmunation with the free thinking Party i think myself that it is rhong to Ruin the freethom of this grad metropolitan city of the northwest and think of your frents in Cleveland, and if you wish to get squiendet with me you let me Know any Paper of this city.

A free loving citysens of Chicago.

For Family Use.

Meats of all descriptions are made much more palatable by the use of the famous Halford Leicestershire Table Sauce, which is not fiery like many foreign sauces, but has more body of the choicest materials than they have. There are a great many imitations and counterfeits. Go to a reliable grocer and insist upon having the Halford Sauce, and no other. Only 50 cents per pint bottle.

The Saratoga Geyser Water.

Buck & Rayner draw true Geyser water at the "Spa."

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

The Rev. Mr. Montague, County Superintendent of Schools in Walworth County, Wis., was found lying beside the road, near Elkhorn, last Friday, in an insensible condition, having been thrown from his cutter by his runaway horse. His injuries are serious, and perhaps fatal.

THE LAW COURTS.

Bankruptcy Proceedings --- Another Resuscitated Land Claim.

Mr. Hugh Garrity Must Go to the Penitentiary.

General Notes from the Courts---Attorneys' Record.

Charles D. Gammon, of St. Annes, Kankakee County, of the firm of N. W. Taylor & Co., bankrupts, being summoned to show cause why he should not be attached for contempt of Court in violating an injunction restraining the collection of money by him belonging to the bankrupts, answers that he was advised by his counsel that he was not so restrained, and is prepared to pay over all moneys so collected to the person who may be appointed to receive the same, and denies all the allegations of the petition for attachment. With respect to the allegation that he is collecting judgments against debtors of the bankrupts he gives detailed denials, and he affirms that he is ready to give up all the books, accounts, notes, etc., that are in his possession to the person appointed by the Court to receive them; and he states the reason that he has not given them up before to be that he was advised that there was no one competent to have possession of them.

Mohr Solomon Mohr, of Cincinnati, Ohio, petition for the bankruptcy of Herman J. Kuhlman, John D. Kuhlman, Louis C. Kuhlman, and Sophia Kuhlman, of No. 339 Milwaukee avenue, wholesale and retail dealers in wines and liquors. Petitioners allege that the debtors owe debts amounting to $10,000; that they are unable to pay more than 40 cents on the dollar, the good debts and stock being $4,000, and bad debts $10,000; that Elias Black & Sons obtained a judgment against them for goods supplied, and are now in possession of the stock, valued at $8,000; that other judgments have been had; and they petition for an order restraining execution, which was granted.

Israel R. Bogardus, of Belvidere, Boone County, yesterday filed a voluntary petition for bankruptcy. His schedule states that he has given a mortgage on his land for $2,200. His debts amount to upward of $12,000, owing wholly to persons in Belvidere. Among his assets are the property above described, as mortgaged for $2,200, estimated to be worth $7,000; and another piece of land valued at $500; personal property worth about $400; live and dead stock about $1,500, with a fire insurance policy for $3,000. Of the above assets, the sum of nearly $1,000 is claimed as exempt.

For other bankruptcy matter see record.

ANOTHER RESUSCITATED LAND CLAIM.

Andrew Combs died, recently, apparently the owner of about eight and a half acres of land, known as Lot 3, on a subdivision of the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 25, Township 40, 13, 3, and his widow and children have entered on its ownership. Possession is now contested by Eliza Eddy, of the age of 15 years, by Cinthea Eddy, her guardian, who yesterday filed a bill in the Court charging that the young lady's father was the purchaser of the land in question, in 1858, from L. C. P. Freer; that, being anxious to secure it for the use of his child, he assigned the purchase contract to —— Jones, to be held in trust for her; that Jones removed from Chicago, and transferred the trust to Morgan S. Keith, for the purpose of perpetuating said trust; that Keith took the contract to said Freer, paid for it out of the funds of the young lady, and received a deed for it, the same being still in trust; and that Keith then transferred the property to the said Andrew Combs, without any consideration being paid therefor.

HUGH GARRITY REFUSED A SUPERSEDEAS.

Judge McAllister, in Chambers, at Waukegan, on New Year's Day, considered the application for *supersedeas* in the case of Hugh Garrity, and delivered a short decision, refusing the application, as follows:

As the prosecutor was a stranger to his assailants, the intent to rob is the most natural motive for their acts. This was a question for the jury to decide, upon all the circumstances. The evidence as to Weed's declaration, and as to the weapons Slayton found at the place of their arrest, was undoubtedly competent as part of the res gestae; it was all in immediate connection with the principal act. Justice has been done, and I see no reasonable cause for a writ of error. *Supersedeas* refused.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The Munsen-Princeton Loan and Trust Company suit to redeem a mortgage of $5,000 on Lot 15, Block 33, in Carpenter's Addition, was yesterday dismissed before Judge Gary so as to be entered in a new form. The amended shape in which this hoary veteran of the law is now introduced, states the enhanced value of property at $22,000. The plaintiff prays the ordinary relief in order to redeem the mortgage debt and reacquire possession.

A bill for the partition of the property left by Peter McKron, of Lemont, deceased, was yesterday filed in the Circuit Court. The land in question consists of the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 28, Township 37, Range 11, except six acres in the northwest corner, and the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 21, same township.

Fuller and Rainforth have obtained a reduction and amelioration of their last two sentences, namely 30 days for each offence in the common jail, instead of 60 days for each offence in the House of Correction, they having made full reparation to their victim, Forbes. They also pay a fine of $50 each.

The conclusion arrived at in the injunction suit brought by Marsh, for the heirs of the Sherman estate, v. the City and North Chicago Railway Companies, was erroneously described in THE TRIBUNE as the decision of Judge Williams. It was a decree entered by consent before Judge Williams for the purpose of carrying the cause to the Supreme Court.

The partnership dispute known in the records of the Court as Barrett et al. v. Dampf, came up in chancery again yesterday. The parties were recommended to settle their disputes out of Court, if possible, and will probably do so.

Judge Tree is engaged in trying the venerable suit brought by J. Walsh against the First Presbyterian Church and Society of Hyde Park. The parties are unable to agree as to the amount due on the contract to erect the sacred edifice, which was originally $27,900.

In the County Court, yesterday, in the estate of George A. Bigelow, the claim of the Odorless Rubber Company was allowed for $1,380.60, to be paid after the extinguishment of individual claims.

Among the dearly-to-be-cherished New Year's gifts presented yesterday was one of which Papa Barret, of the Criminal Court, feels sufficiently proud—a bouncing little female baby.

Stephen McNicholas yesterday obtained a writ of attachment against James B. Turck, of Milwaukee, for $149.66 due on a note given the American Medicine Company, guaranteed by said Turck.

In the suit, La Societe Francaise de Bienfaisance v. Steiner, Judge Porter yesterday found for the defendant, Charles Wyndham, and denied motion for new trial.

The January calendar in the Supreme Court will not be called under present arrangements. Should any change be made it will be announced by the morning papers.

Judge Porter yesterday resumed his familiar place in the Superior Court, Common Law side, and is engaged in trying the suit Harlen v. Joss.

District Attorney J. O. Glover yesterday commenced two suits on behalf of the United States v. Conklin et al., for $14,000 and $35,000 respectively.

The appeal bond in the suit Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company v. Gray et al., was yesterday fixed at $50,000, to be filed in thirty days.

Lorenzo Stowell yesterday commenced suit in assumpsit, damages $3,000, for the recovery of promissory notes burned in the fire of 1871.

The next cases for trial by Judge Tree are 48 and 49, Torney v. United States Brick Company.

The Union Screw and Bolt Company was yesterday adjudicated bankrupt by default.

ATTORNEY'S RECORD.

COMMON LAW.

THE CIRCUIT COURT (*Booth, J.*)—164—Morrison v. Queal; leave to file several replications. 2,137—Chicago & Northwestern Railway v. Gray et al; petitioner to file bond in $50,000 in 30 days. (*Tree, J.*)—532—Alton National Bank v. Haskell; jury trial; verdict for plaintiff, damages, $3,002.20, and judgment on verdict. 600—Kelly v. City; time to file bill of exception extended 20 days. 565—Walsh v. First Presbyterial Church of Hyde Park; jury trial commenced.

THE SUPERIOR COURT—(*Porter, J.*)—G. N. 41,584—Newman v. Pelton; judgment set aside, and leave to plead. 3,432—Annen v. Istel; appeal bond to justify in five days, or appeal to be dismissed, with procedendo. 2,496 a.—Bragg v. McPherson; appeal dismissed at defendant's costs, with procedendo, for want of compliance with rule. 2,—Holt v. Home Mutual Life Insurance Company; leave to defendant to file additional pleas instanter. 2,201—La Societe Francaise de Bienfaisance v. Steiner et al.; finding for defendant Wyndham; motion for new trial and to amend affidavit of merits denied; judgment writ to be quashed. 3,843—DeCoudres v. Allen; attachment released on defendant giving bond of $6,000. 2,239—Whalen v. Patrick; jury trial; verdict for plaintiff, damages $76.80, and motion for new trial. 2,240—Greenebaum v. Henshaur; finding by Court for plaintiff, damages $739; bond $1,400, and bill of exceptions in 20 days. 2,255—Cook v. Bugbee; jury trial and verdict for plaintiff, $211.82. 2,256—Harlow v. Joss; leave to withdraw plea for general issue; jury trial; jury to separate.

CHANCERY.

THE CIRCUIT COURT—(*Williams, J.*)—329—In the matter of Eliza H. Towne, guardian of Edward P. Towne, to sell real estate; order to amend decree as to description of real estate.

THE SUPERIOR COURT—(*Gary, J.*)—403 a—Hotchkiss v. Green; ordered that all papers filed Dec. 21, 1872 be considered as of Oct. 9, 1871, and leave to plead etc by the 8th inst. 444—Keefe v. McCann; report of sale confirmed. 1,028 a—Munson v. Princeton Loan & Trust Company; dismissed by complainant. 113—Peterson v. Peterson; Receiver to pay rents of No. 254 West Indiana street to Andrew Swanson. 775—Dixon v. Kenney; Master's report confirmed, and leave to withdraw papers. 1,027—Welch v. Armstrong; bill dismissed without costs, and the money in the hands of the Clerk be paid on the joint receipt of solicitors of both parties.

BANKRUPTCY.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—(*Blodgett, J.*)—2,079—Elhan Henoch et. al; discharge of Israel H. Henoch, Tobias Goldschmidt, and Moritz Morriss. 2,174—Israel R. Bogardus; issued usual rule to show cause. 1,998—Adolphe Hubst; order to discharge from custody. 2,175—H. G. Kuhlman et. al; issued usual rule to show cause. 2,149—Republic Life Insurance Company; filed attorney's petition for fees, an order to pay $601.50. 2,162—Mayhan & Kennedy; filed petition and order for appointment of R. E. Jenkins as Assignee. 2,132—Charles D. Gammon; entered recognizance of Charles D. Gammon. 2,098—James G. Smeal et. al; sale of real estate of Smeal confirmed unless objections are filed in ten days. 2,080—Harvey R. Green et. al.; order approving sale. 2,143—Union Screw and Bolt Company; adjudication by default; warrant returnable Feb. 3, before Register Hibbard.

PROBATE.

THE COUNTY COURT (*Wallace, J.*)—Frederick Wilhelm Klein; will proven; letters testamentary to widow; bond $20,000. Nettie C. Brandt; minor; guardianship Chas. F. Remick; bond of $8,000. Andrew T. King; change of appraisers. George A. Bigelow; claim of the Odorless Rubber Company for $13,980.60 allowed after the payment of all individual claims. Sophia R. Clarke; inventory and appraisement approved. Franklin B. Dwyer, minor; files restored.

LUNACY.

THE COUNTY COURT.—Ordered that the question of the sanity of John R. Stokes, William Vance, and John Bruner be tried at 1 p. m. to-day.

NEW SUITS.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—The United States v. Jeremiah C. Conklin, Hy. M. Conklin, William Eggleton, and Harman E. West; debt, $1,400. Same v. the first three above-named defendants and Basil & Buford; debt, $35,000.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—5,369—Eugene Kelly v. Lawrence Bird; appeal. 5,370—Lorenzo Stowell v. Charles Wheeler, Tracy B. Hull, and Thomas Raymond; assumpsit, $3,000. 5,371—Patrick v. Bridget McKron, John McKron, James McKron, Mary Anne McKron, Catherine McKron, and Anna McCronn; petition for partition of the property of Peter McKron, of Lemont. 5,372—Eliza Eddy, by Cinthea Eddy, her guardian, v. Annie, Andrew, George and Hattie Combs; bill in chancery. (See notes.) 5,373—James F. Stewart & Son v. Charles T. Nash and R. A. Burke; assumpsit $500. 5,375—Charles M. & Wilbur S. Henderson, and Edmund Burke v. Charles Martin and William H. Hoard; assumpsit $1,500. 5,376—Stephen McNicholas v. James B. Turck; attachment. 5,377—Charles Fitzsimons v. Hugh Maher; assumpsit $800. 5,378—Wm. H. Schempferman v. Wm. J. Jewkesbury; assumpsit $200. 5,379—Leopold Mayer v. Adeline D. Rice et al.; petition to perpetuate testimony.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.—41,863—Parnell Munsen v. Princeton Loan and Trust Company and George Scoville. 41,864—Caroline v. Henry Carter; bill for divorce on the ground of desertion and drunkenness, and for the custody of the petitioner's son James. 41,865—George v. Ann Hess; bill for divorce on the ground of desertion, and for custody of children, five in number, from 10 to 20 years of age. 41,866—Manufacturers' National Bank v. John M. Wilson; confession of judgment on a note of $3,166. 41,867—The American Suspender Company v. C. B. Brownson, W. H. Hayden, and W. H. Brownson; assumpsit $500. 41,868—John v. Marie Jaeger; divorce on the ground of desertion. 41,869—Wm. S. Golsen v. A. Wallbaum; confession of judgment on a note of $150.

How the Mortal Enemy of the Tarantula Captures Its Victims.

From the San Diego (Cal.) World.

The architectural ingenuity, or rather genius, of the tarantula is a fact long familiar to naturalists. This insect has an exceptional development of the instinct which instructs all creatures which are not protected by nature with a warmth-engendering hairy hide to properly house themselves. The details of the tarantula's dwelling, down even to the matchless mechanism of the doors of its edifice, have excited the wonder of all interested in natural history. The most elaborate inventions in locks and hinges of vaunted human skill are distanced by this venomous insect in the construction of the door which secures its privacy. But the road-runner, between which and the tarantula a deadly enmity exists, is its master, as an incident which we are about to relate will show.

Prof. Agassiz, during his recent visit here, exhibited a special desire to be supplied with as many specimens as possible of the road-runner, of the tarantula, and of the tarantula-killer.

We are not advised as to whether he was supplied with live specimens of the road-runner. This is a very timorous and incredibly swift bird. It is about the size of a pheasant; its plumage is not unlike that of the pheasant family. It has longer legs, and a slenderer neck and body than the pheasant. It trusts for locomotion almost altogether to its legs, and runs with a swiftness that would shame a rabbit or a hare. It is susceptible of domestication, and in time learns to come at the call of those who have petted it. But it is a hopeless thing for a stranger to try to approach this fowl.

It is as sagacious as swift. We were put in possession of facts about the creature by Mr. Jose G. Estudillo, which excited our wonder and admiration. As we have said, there is enmity between the road-runner and tarantula. The road-runner is as noiseless as rapid. It lies in wait for the tarantula, and the moment it finds its enemy asleep, it approaches noiselessly with a twig of the prickly cactus. Deftly and stealthily it goes on piling the prickly prison around the devoted insect, until at last a rampart of the desired height is piled up. It then selects a specially jagged and heavy piece of cactus, and drops it on the tarantula. The latter, awakened by the shock, endeavors to rise and make its exit. It is instantly impaled upon the thorns, and the triumph of the road-runner is complete.

Delirium Tremens From One Drunk.

From the Evansville (Ind.) Journal.

A young man connected with one of the heaviest grocery houses in the city, was engaged during the greater part of Monday in receiving and marking goods on the levee, and, becoming thoroughly chilled, was recommended when he came in to take a drink of spirits. As the house in which he is engaged keeps no liquors open, the young man took a sampling tube, and, knocking the bung from a barrel of brandy, took a drink through the tube or "thief." In a very few minutes he became insensible, and was carried home and a physician sent for. Dr. Magenis answered the summons, and found the young man recovering from his stupor, but suffering from every symptom of delirium tremens, the delirium continuing throughout the night. Yesterday morning the patient was out of danger. The extraordinary effect of the liquor is in part attributed to the fact that the cask had lain unopened in the store for more than two years, and that in drinking he inhaled the long pent-up vapor that had accumulated in the barrel.

Death from Drinking Ice-Water.

From the Indianapolis Journal Jan. 1.

A young man named Veestal, residing on East Washington street, a railroader by occupation, concluded sometime since to abandon all his bad habits, and began by leaving off chewing tobacco. On Sunday he felt the appetite returning, and to throw it off commenced drinking ice-water, not stopping until he had swallowed, it is said, about three gallons. This was topped off with a quantity of frozen meat, and half a gallon of buttermilk. He did not feel very well on Monday, and consulted Dr. W. H. Kendrick, who gave him some medicine, but he continued to grow worse until yesterday morning, when the Doctor called in Dr. Tice to consult on the case, but the efforts of both physicians were of noa vail, as he died at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Protect Your Health.

Cold and moisture combined have a torporizing effect upon the bodily organs, and the digestive and secretive processes are apt to be more tardily performed in the winter than in the fall. The same is true, also, of the excretory functions. The bowels are often sluggish, and the pores of the skin throw off but little waste matter at this season. The system, therefore, requires opening up a little, and also purifying and regulating, and the safest, surest, and most palatable tonic and alterative that can be used for these purposes is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Persons who wish to escape the rheumatic twinges, the dyspeptic agonies, the painful disturbances of the bowels, the bilious attacks, and the nervous visitations, so common at this time of year, will do well to reinforce their systems with this renowned vegetable stomachic and invigorant. It improves the appetite, strengthens the stomach, cheers the spirits and renovates the whole physique.

CAUTION! LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Buyers are cautioned to avoid the numerous Counterfeits and Imitations offered for sale.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, New York, Agents for the United States.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ‖ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:20 a. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:20 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:20 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.

¶Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 1:45 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1.00 p. m.	9:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:15 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	* 5:50 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:15 p. m

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
**Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:48 a. m
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§ 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§12:10 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	§10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:15 p. m.	§ 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 5:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:00 p. m.	* 7:25 p. m.

**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner Congress-st. and Michigan-av.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	* 8:00 a. m.	§ 8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 4:20 p. m.	§ 3:50 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	* 9:30 p. m.	§ 9:15 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:00 a. m. and 9:15 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket office, 31 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Dubuque Day Express	10:30 a. m.	3:45 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:30 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Express	10:30 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:10 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:45 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
Green Bay Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 7:15 p. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southwest corner Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 9:20 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†9:00 p. m.	*†6:30 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	* 3:00 p. m.	* 1:30 p. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	*10:10 a. m.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out-freight office, corner of Ada and Kinzie-sts. In-freight office at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner Halsted and Carroll-sts. Freight and Ticket office, 168 Washington-st.

Taking effect Dec. 1, 1872.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:40 a. m.	* 1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	* 7:00 p. m.	* 7:20 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:15 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	*†9:00 p. m.	*†8:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:45 p. m.	* 8:50 a. m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:30 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:35 p. m.	§10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	*†9:00 p. m.	*†6:30 a. m.
INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	* 5:30 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*†6:00 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Advertising Agencies.
H. H. CHANDLER & CO. are authorized to receive advertisements for all Chicago daily papers at their lowest rates; also for any newspaper or periodical in the U. S. and foreign countries. 91 Madison-st.
THAIN, PAINE & CO., 89 Madison-st.
Banks.
SECOND NATIONAL, 62 West Washington-st.
Billiards (Phelan & Collender Tables).
STEPHANI, MONHEIMER & HART, 619 State-st.
Blank Book Manufacturers, Stationers, and Job Printers.
CAMERON, AMBERG & CO., 14 and 16 W. Randolph.
JOHN H. SMALL & CO., 157 and 159 South LaSalle.
DEAN BROS. & HOFFMANN, 67 W. Washington-st.
J. W. MIDDLETON, 55 State-st.
Carriages.
COAN & TEN BROEKE, cor. Ann and W. Randolph.
Clocks.
AMERICAN CLOCK CO., 587 Wabash-av.
Crockery, China, Glassware, Lamps, &c.
FRENCH ABRAM & CO., 527 Wabash-av.
Cutlery.
HENRY SEARS & CO., 51 and 53 South Canal-st.
Dental Depot.
SAMUEL S. WHITE, 14 and 16 East Madison-st.
Druggists (Wholesale).
E. BURNHAM & SON, 157 and 159 Canal-st.
Fresco Painters and Glass Stainers.
OTTO JEVNE & CO., 79 and 81 Dearborn-st.
Gas Fixtures and Fitting.
H. M. WILMARTH & BRO., 290 to 296 Wabash-av.
J. WINGRAVE, JR., & CO., 295 Wabash-av.
Hardware (Wholesale.)
MILLER BROS. & KEEP, 19 Lake-st.
Iron, Steel, Nails, &c.
M. GREENEBAUM, 161 West Randolph-st.
Jewellers (Wholesale and Retail).
GILES, BRO. & CO., 266 & 268 Wab. & 234 W. Madison.
B. ALLEN & CO., suc. Stark & Allen, 137 State-st.
J. B. MAYO & CO., 260 Wabash-av., opp. Post Office.
WM. M. MAYO, 155 22d-st. and 155 West Madison-st.
Leather, Tanners' Oil and Tools.
C. C. WALLIN & SONS, 59 South Canal-st.
Millinery and Straw Goods (Wholesale).
WALSH & HUTCHINSON, 251 and 253 Wabash-av.
Oils, Etc.
KENLEY & JENKINS, 278 South Water-st.
Paper Dealers.
J. W. BUTLER & CO., 23 N. Desplaines, and 395 State.
BRADNER, SMITH & CO., 244 Wabash, & 71 W. Wash.
CLEVELAND PAPER CO., 73 West Washington-st.
W. C. CLARKE, 57 West Washington-st.
H. M. KNICKERBOCKER, 80 and 82 West Randolph.
McCANN, FITCH & CONVERSE, 12 and 14 LaSalle-st.
NORTHWEST PAPER CO., 154 and 156 Michigan-av.
OGLESBY, BARNITZ & CO., 28 and 30 W. Washington.
Pianos and Organs.
W. W. KIMBALL, cor. Wabash-av. and Thirteenth-st.
Pig Iron.
A. B. MEEKER & CO., 376 Wabash-av.
Pumps.
H. W. AUSTIN & CO., 121 and 123 South Water-st.
Real Estate and Loans.
SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, LaSalle-st.
Saddlery Hardware.
GEORGE F. BRIGHAM & CO., 47 State-st.
Safes.
DIEBOLD & KINZLE, 57 State-st.
HERRING'S, 46 State, and cor. 14th and Indiana-av.
Salt.
HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, 41 Lake-st.
Sewing Machines.
THE LIGHT-RUNNING DOMESTIC, 74 State-st. Branches, 156 Twenty-second and 180 North Clark-st.
Ship Chandlers & Sailmakers.
FINNEY BROTHERS, 214 and 216 South Water-st.
GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., 226 to 230 South Water.
PURRINGTON & SCRANTON, 284 South Water-st.
Stoves.
AMERICAN BASE BURNER, 41 East Lake-st.
Tags and Jewellers' Findings.
DENNISON & CO., 34 South Canal-st.
Trunks.
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Undertaker.
SHELDON & DAVIES, 128 West Madison-st.
C. H. JORDAN, 133 Clark, near Court House.
JAMES WRIGHT, 12 N. Clinton, near Randolph-st.
Wrought Iron Pipe.
CRANE BROS. M'F'G CO., 10 North Jefferson-st.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

Notice

Is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between B. Olsen and C. A. Sothren, under the firm name of B. Olsen & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Said B. Olsen is authorized to settle the affairs of the firm.
BRYGNEL OLSEN.
CHRISTIAN AUGUST SOTHREN.
Chicago, Dec. 31, 1872.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

1873. THE 1873.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

PROSPECTUS.

THE DAILY.

THE TRIBUNE enters upon the coming year in the occupancy of its rebuilt business premises, the new Tribune Building, in the heart of the restored business centre of Chicago, and is prepared, to a degree better than ever before, to fill and carry to a still higher standpoint

THE PLACE IT HAS CREATED IN JOURNALISM.

In its growth it has kept pace with the developmen of Chicago and the Northwest.

By the advancement in wealth, intelligence, and strength of the community it represents, new and constantly-increasing demands have been made upon its representative journals, and these THE TRIBUNE has in every case anticipated in its prompt collection of news by telegraph from all parts of the country, and by correspondents throughout the world.

The pioneer among Western journals in

THE LIBERAL USE OF THE TELEGRAPH,

It has overcome distance for its readers and placed before them each morning the more important news of the world.

As a home newspaper, with Chicago its own field, its large and competent Local and Commercial Corps have maintained a faithful and full presentment of

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Giving especial prominence and careful collation to the prominent facts of GROWTH, PROGRESS, and TRADE, especially in the present era of our "GREAT REBUILDING."

Scrupulous care has been taken to secure accuracy and fulness to the

MONETARY, REAL ESTATE, AND GENERAL MARKET REPORTS,

In the leading staples of our city and section, making THE TRIBUNE

A DAILY NECESSITY

To every business man and merchant in a degree exactly proportioned to his interest in Chicago business affairs.

With these features the source of its constant and unvaried prosperity, as

A FAITHFUL AND VIGILANT MEDIUM OF CURRENT NEWS,

THE TRIBUNE has associated features that have placed it in the front rank of journalism.

With this record in its past, THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is prepared to carry forward its standard, and, in the year to come, fulfil, as in the past, its recognized position as

THE LEADING JOURNAL IN CHICAGO.

Its staff of editorial writers, reporters, and correspondents, in its

NEWS AND LITERARY DEPARTMENTS,

At home and abroad, comprise the most trained and competent men in their calling, and, as heretofore, nothing will be spared in cost of transmission or expense of publication, to place the result of their labors in the most attractive shape before its readers. To this end the mechanical appliances of THE TRIBUNE are now unsurpassed.

ITS POLITICAL COURSE.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE supported, in the recent election, the platform and nominees of the Liberal-Republican Convention, which met at Cincinnati on the 1st of May. The defeat of the candidates of that convention has not diminished, in any degree, the necessity for carrying forward its principles. We hold these principles to be essential to good government, to the prosperity of the country, and even to the permanence of republican institutions. We shall, therefore, continue to give them our hearty support and advocacy, and shall sustain the men who fitly represent them, whatever party designation they may wear. We shall give an impartial hearing to the Administration of General Grant, and shall support it in all acts which seem to us wise and useful to the country, as cordially as though it were an Administration of our own choice. In short, THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will aim to secure

ABLE AND HONEST GOVERNMENT,

National, State, and Local, and to be an organ of Progress rather than of Party. It will endeavor to give to its readers the exact truth in all matters of public interest, accompanied by independent views and fair criticism.

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Presenting fifty-six columns daily, has been found most satisfactory to all classes of our patrons, by whom THE TRIBUNE is pronounced

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GRAND OPENING-NIGHT OF THE Grand English Opera Combination.

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with the following unrivalled cast: Miss Emma Howson, Mrs. Zelda Seguin, Mr. J. Brookhouse Bowler, Mr. Gustavus Hall, Mr. Edward Seguin, Mr. T. Bartleman, etc., with full chorus and orchestra.
Musical Director....Mr. S. Behrens
Sale of seats will commence this (Thursday) morning at 9 o'clock a. m.
Tuesday—MARITANA.
Wednesday Matinee—DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA.
Wednesday Night—BOHEMIAN GIRL.

AIKEN'S THEATRE,

Wabash-av. and Congress-st.

This Evening and Saturday Afternoon, elegant comedy and romantic drama,

DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.

DON CÆSAR....FRANK E. AIKEN.

Shamus O'Brien and Naval Engagements.

LIEUT. KINGSTON....FRANK E. AIKEN.

Entire company in both plays. Matinee Prices—Reserved Seats, 50 cts; Second Balcony, 25 cts.
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SUCCESS! SUCCESS! SUCCESS!

Thursday, Jan. 2, every evening during the week, and Saturday Matinee,

Will be presented, in answer to a general desire to witness MR. JOHN DILLON in Irish character, Falconer's beautiful romantic drama,

PEEP O'DAY!

With the full strength of the company in the cast, new scenery, brilliant effects, superb appointments.

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Thursday, Friday and Saturday, and Saturday Matinee, MISS CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN, in her great rendition of QUEEN CATHERINE, in Shakspeare's Historical Play of

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CARDINAL WOOLSEY....MILNES LEVICK.
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday next, MISS CUSHMAN AS MEG MERRILIES.
Seats can be secured.
Carriage Entrance from Monroe-st., alley east of the Theatre.

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Revival of the great emotional drama

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NOTICE—Our regular Matinee this week will be given on Wednesday instead of Saturday.
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The greatest natural actor in his wonderful personation of

RIP VAN WINKLE.

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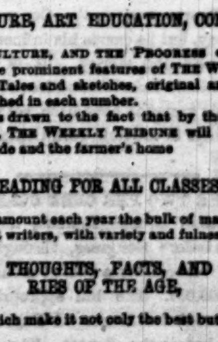

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May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases.
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FIRST PAGE—Washington, New York, and Miscellaneous Telegraphic News.
SECOND PAGE—Manitoba Letter: Something About the Canadian Pacific Railway—Washington Letter: Credit Mobilier and the Contest in Massachusetts—The Bostwick Claim [Communication]—Art Matters: What San Francisco Has Done—General News Items—Miscellaneous—Railroad News.
THIRD PAGE—A $170,000 Fire: Destruction of the Northwestern Fertilizing Company's Works at Ainsworth—The State Insurance Company Muddle—The German Press and Mr. Scammon—Board of Underwriters—A Warning to the Mayor—The Law Courts—Railroad Time Table—Tribune Prospectus—Advertisements.
FOURTH PAGE—Editorials: The Two Per Cent Claim; The Louisiana Imbroglio; The Cost of Iron and Steel Rails; Fires in Theatres—Current News Items—Notes and Opinion.
FIFTH PAGE—The New Route to the Sea: The Huron and Ontario Ship Canal—The City in Brief.
SIXTH PAGE—Monetary and Commercial.
SEVENTH PAGE—Burlington (Iowa) Letter: A Brief Sketch of the Early History and Future Prospects of the City—Forrest: How He Rehearsed, and Handled Subordinate Actors—A Tar-Heel: Going Back from Indiana to North Carolina—Small Advertisements: Real Estate, For Sale, To Rent, Wanted, Boarding, Lodging, Etc.
EIGHTH HAGE—Foreign News—Miscellaneous Telegrams.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress street. "Don Cæsar de Bazan."

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Miss Charlotte Cushman. "Henry VIII."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. Engagement of Robert McWade. "Rip Van Winkle."

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. New Comedy Company. "Peep O'Day."

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. The Leon Brothers. "Dick Turpin."

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE—Clinton street, between Washington and Randolph. Engagement of Zoe. "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

"LARYNGITIS," OR CLERGYMAN'S SORE Throat.

BY DR. J. H. SCHENCK.

There is a modification of this form of consumption, which is a terror to the clergy and the members of the bar, in that part of the mucous membrane lining the larynx, giving rise to the clergyman's sore throat consumption.

The disease is often extremely insidious at the commencement, and its progress is so tardy that a great deal, and often irreparable, mischief is done before any alarm is taken by the patient, or he applies for relief.

An uneasy sensation, and, in some cases, pain is felt in the larynx, and extends over that organ, and at other times is restricted to a single spot. Usually a tickling sensation exists, which provokes coughing, attended with a feeling in the throat as if there were something in the throat that ought to be removed, and feels raw. The pain is increased by coughing, speaking, inspiring cold air, or upon pressure being made upon the larynx. The voice becoming altered is frequently the first symptom that arrests the attention of the patient. It is at first weak, then becomes hoarse, and may suddenly or gradually be entirely lost, amounting to complete aphonia. The cough, in the first instance, is dry, but is afterward accompanied with the expectoration of mucous, mixed occasionally with pus or blood; often there are paroxysms of difficult breathing. The general health eventually begins to suffer. Emaciation, hectic, night sweats, and often indications of tubercles occur, as the disease advances, and in the latter stages dropsical swelling, which increases until death.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEAWEED TONIC, and MANDRAKE PILLS. These are the only medicines that will CURE CONSUMPTION. Dr. SCHENCK has been in constant practice over thirty years, continually examining lungs, and knows his medicines, if properly taken, will cure consumption. His MANDRAKE PILLS cleanse the liver and stomach; his SEAWEED TONIC dissolves the food, stimulates the coating of the stomach, and aids digestion. His PULMONIC SYRUP ripens the matter, and nature throws it off without any exertion. Prepared and for sale by J. H. SCHENCK & SON, northeast corner Sixth and Arch-sts., Philadelphia, and by druggists and dealers generally.

C. C. COLLINS,

BOYS' CLOTHING,

184 AND 186 CLARK-ST.

The Chicago Tribune.

Friday Morning, January 3, 1873.

A New York Court has decided that the United States cannot tax the salaries of State Judges.

Russia, in order to allay British uneasiness as to the possible reach of her Asiatic movements, and to gain for them a clear field, offers to lay her plans before the English Government, and even consents that English officers be allowed to accompany her expeditions.

Governor Perham, of Maine, in his inaugural speech, states that among other reviving interests of that State ship-building is again prosperous. He recommends that the law forbidding the sale of cider be altered, as it has proved inoperative.

A statement is going the rounds of the newspapers, on the authority of the Detroit *Free Press*, that "the appointment to the Chicago Post Office was first offered to the Deputy Postmaster in that office, and by him refused." The statement is entirely erroneous.

A citizen of the United States has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment in Hungary for talking disrespectfully of the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria. An Englishman, who was travelling with him and resisted arrest, has been committed for three months.

There was an increase of $1,684,307 in the public debt, last month. In explanation it is pleaded that, when the Treasury accounts are completed by the returns from distant banks and Custom Houses, this apparent addition to our indebtedness will be transformed into a decrease of some millions.

New testimony has been offered in the Stokes trial to prove that Fisk was in the habit of carrying a pistol, and that, after the shooting, such a weapon was found on the stairs where he stood. One of the witnesses was ready to swear that she had heard Fisk proclaim his intention of killing Stokes, but she was not permitted to give her evidence.

The exciting question in Kansas politics now is, whether Senator Pomeroy will be able to disprove his own testimony in reference to the Pottawatomie Indian letter which Ross published some time since—not whether he can show that the letter was a forgery, but that Pomeroy's letters are utterly worthless in determining any question of fact. A better way to manage the matter would be to adopt the theory of the Credit Mobilier Congressmen, and allege that he had a right to "his share" in all Indian contracts in the State of Kansas.

Cuban news reports several fights, in all of which the insurgents have been whipped; but it is to be remembered that these accounts may be colored by the censorship under which they pass. The insurgents are certainly busy, and their activity has compelled the withdrawal of all regular troops from Havana for service in the field. In order to infuse a still greater vigor into the conduct of their affairs, the revolutionists propose to make Agramonte President at the next election, instead of Cespedes, their present chief.

Governor Noyes, in his annual message to the Ohio General Assembly, states the aggregate debts of the State to be $30,197,569.37, in which is included $4,000,000 of debt in aid of railroad enterprises. He urges a thorough revision of the school system as one of the most pressing public needs. Concerning the relation of the Commonwealth to the railroads, he says only that while these should be built, if necessary, communities should beware of burdening themselves with excessive debt. The evil of local public debts is one continually growing, and must be met by legal or constitutional prohibition. He asks an appropriation to enable all the railroad bridges of the State to be examined.

General Frank P. Blair has written a letter to a member of the Missouri Legislature explaining, or rather defending, his vote, in the year 1862, in favor of the Confiscation act. He says that it is well known which side he espoused during the war, and that he has no apologies to make for the zeal with which he maintained his convictions in Congress and out of it, even if he sometimes erred in judgment. The Confiscation act was prepared and introduced by Judge Trumbull, and its passage gave rise to a protracted debate in the Senate. Judge Collamer, of Vermont, was its most pronounced opponent, and when the bill was finally passed it was vetoed by President Lincoln, or, rather, it was intimated by him that he would veto it unless it were so modified that decrees of confiscation of real estate should not extend beyond the life of the person against whom the proceedings were instituted. The bill was accordingly amended (or a supplementary bill passed covering this point), and was then signed by the President. It has never been enforced, we believe, except in a few cases in the District of Columbia.

A Convention of Farmers' "Granges" or Clubs is to be held at Bloomington, on the 15th and 16th inst., to perfect the organization of a State Farmers' Association, and to take into consideration the questions of reform in railway transportation, the sale of agricultural implements, the sale of products by commission merchants, and to discuss generally the reasons why farming is so unprofitable. The opening address will be delivered by Hon. L. D. Whiting, and addresses on special subjects will be made by J. B. Porterfield, M. L. Dunlap, W. C. Flagg, H. C. Lawrence, J. H. Rowell, J. B. Turner, J. M. Gregory, and Newton Bateman. The Convention promises to be one of the most important gatherings of the year, and the reputations of the several speakers will undoubtedly help to secure a large attendance. The transactions of the delegates will command the fixed attention of politicians, for the farmers of Illinois if united have the power to unhorse every officeholder in the State. Agriculture is certainly in a bad way, and the farmers ought to be able to tell us what is the matter.

The Chicago produce markets were moderately active yesterday, except provisions, with considerable irregularity in prices. Mess pork was inactive and steady at $11.35@11.40 cash, and $11.65@11.70 seller March. Lard was in fair demand, and steady at 7c cash, and 7½c seller March. Green hams were active, and ⅛c higher, at 7⅛@7⅜c for 16 and 15 lb averages; other meats quiet and steady at 3⅝c for shoulders, 5⅜c@5½c for short ribs, and 5¾@5⅞c for short clear, all salted. Dressed hogs were dull and 5c per 100 lbs lower, at $4.30@4.35. Highwines were dull and a shade easier, at 89½c per gallon. Flour was quiet and firm. Wheat was active, and advanced ¼c, closing strong at $1.20⅝ cash, and $1.23 seller February. Corn was active, but declined ¼c, closing at 30⅝c cash, and 31⅝c seller February. Oats were more active, but declined ⅛@¼c, closing at 24¼c cash, and 25⅛c seller February. Rye was weak, and declined 1c, closing at 67c. Barley was dull and ½c lower, closing at 64½c for No. 2, and 52½c for No. 3. Live hogs were active and without material change, closing steady at $3.55@3.85. Cattle and sheep were unchanged.

It is generally known in Washington that the law which forbids Congressmen to act as attorneys or claim agents in the Departments is practically inoperative. While the letter of the law is observed, its spirit is constantly evaded. A Washington correspondent describes the method which some Congressmen have adopted as follows: When it becomes known that the legal adviser, or the chief of a Bureau, has decided to report unfavorably on a certain claim, the next step is to get the matter in a different light before the Commissioner or the Secretary. The regular attorney is notified that there is but one way to do this. He must secure the co-operation of some Congressman who has influence with the Secretary, or Commissioner, and he is told that this co-operation can be secured only through a third person who is on friendly terms with the said Congressman. The regular attorney then employs the go-between and pays him a fee for his influence. To all outward appearances, the Congressman receives no pay, but he exerts his influence and his "friend" gets the money. It is said that these operations have become frequent of late. The example seems to have been set up by Senator Carpenter in the New York Central Railroad case.

THE TWO PER CENT CLAIM.

The States of Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio are petitioners before Congress, through their respective Governors, for a sum of money amounting to $1,300,000. The bill appropriating that sum has passed the House of Representatives, and is now before the Senate. The history of the claim is this: Seventy years ago, the grand idea of internal improvements among American statesmen was the construction of a macadamized wagon road from Cumberland, in the State of Maryland, to the Ohio River, with a branch from that point to Kentucky, and another through the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, to Missouri. It was the intention to extend the Kentucky branch of the national road through Tennessee, and thence to Louisiana and Alabama, and the Western road was to be extended at least to Jefferson City, the capital of Missouri.

In the several acts of Congress admitting the States of Ohio, Louisiana, Alabama, Indiana, Mississippi, Missouri, and Illinois, it was stipulated that, as a condition precedent to their admission, such States should agree to abstain from taxing any land sold by the United States for the period of five years after such sale; and that, as a consideration therefor, 5 per cent of the proceeds of all public lands sold in such State should be set apart for the construction of roads; three-fifths of this sum to be paid to the States to be expended by them for that purpose, and the other two-fifths to be expended by Congress in the construction of a road or roads "to and through" Ohio and "to" the States of Illinois, Indiana, etc. For a quarter of a century Congress was engaged in constructing this road, and finally, in 1833, abandoned it. During this time there had been expended by Congress the sum of $6,700,000, as follows:

In Pennsylvania..........	$1,791,795
In Maryland..........	600,159
In Virginia..........	340,080
In Ohio..........	2,077,631
In Indiana..........	2,128,290
In Illinois..........	742,445

When this system, which was the grand political topic of the day, and gave rise to the great debate between Webster and Hayne, broke down, it was estimated that $7,896,790 additional was needed to complete the road in Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, and Missouri. The beginning of the railroad system, and the appalling expenditure of $8,000,000 additional, resulted in the abandonment of the work. It will be seen that the Government expended in the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois about $5,000,000, but the road was not completed "to and through" Ohio, nor was it completed "to" either Indiana, or Illinois, or Missouri, or Alabama, or Mississippi. Many years was spent in fruitless efforts to induce Congress to resume and finish the work. The States of Alabama and Mississippi, finally, in 1855 and 1857, brought their claims before Congress, and acts were passed authorizing them to receive from the Treasury the amount of the 2 per cent of the proceeds of the public lands withheld from them, and they accordingly got the money. In 1859, a like act was passed in the case of Missouri.

It is but proper to state, as part of the history of the case, that the whole 5 per cent reserved in the case of Louisana was paid to that State; that in 1836, Michigan and Arkansas were admitted, and the whole of the 5 per cent was paid to them; that since then, Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota, Florida, Oregon, Nebraska, and Nevada have all received the whole 5 per cent fund set apart from the sales of the public lands therein. The only three States that have not received more than 3 per cent are the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. They now ask the payment of the withheld 2 per cent, which amounts, without interest, to $400,000 in the case of Ohio, $400,000 in the case of Indiana, and about $500,000 in the case of Illinois. In the cases of Alabama, Louisiana, Missouri, and the States admitted since 1835, Congress expended no money in the construction of a road either "to" or "in and through" either of them. If the amount expended by Congress in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois on the road be considered, then the 2 per cent has been more than expended. It is insisted, however, by the claimants, that the contract was to complete the road; that the failure to complete the road was a failure of the consideration that there had been nearly $3,000,000 expended on the road, and in completing it in and through Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, which States contributed nothing towards the cost; while the three other States were left with an incomplete road, and were debarred from collecting taxes for five years from all the land sold by the Government. The only question open in the case is, whether the United States, by constructing detached patches of this national road in these States, and then abandoning the work altogether, has satisfied the contract under which it retained this $1,300,000. Can it justly offset its actual expenditure upon an incompleted and abandoned work against the money it retained under its contract to complete it? The bill passed the House by a vote of yeas 104, nays 52, and is now before the Senate, where it will, perhaps, meet more opposition. President Lincoln was once appealed to, to order the Secretary of the Interior to audit this claim so far as Illinois was concerned. He made a reply in writing to Hon. I. N. Morris, the Illinois agent, stating that he believed the argument supporting the claim was good, but that he deemed it ungracious for the State of Illinois to ask its payment at a time when all the resources of the country were needed in the prosecution of the war. For this reason he declined to give any order in reference to it.

THE LOUISIANA IMBROGLIO.

The New York *Herald* publishes a letter from F. J. Herron (late of Iowa), who was Acting Secretary of State in Louisiana, and the man who headed the bogus Returning Board which found support from Judge Durell's Court and General Emory's troops. Herron's story may be briefly told. He was *ex-officio* member of the Returning Board, composed of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, T. C. Anderson, and John Lynch. The duty of the Board is to count the vote and declare who is elected, which they do under oath. The law provides that any members of the Board who were candidates for office are disqualified from serving. Pinchback and Anderson having been candidates, the Board that met consisted of Warmoth, Herron, and Lynch, with two vacancies to fill. At the meeting, and before these vacancies were filled, Governor Warmoth notified Herron of his removal, brought in Mr. Wharton, whom he appointed Acting Secretary of State in Herron's place, reorganized the Board, and proceeded to elect Messrs. Hatch and Da Ponte to the vacancies. Herron, however, refused to recognize Governor Warmoth's authority for removing him from the office of Secretary of State, by virtue of which alone he was a member of the Board, and, withdrawing in company with Mr. Lynch, he organized another Board by electing Longstreet and Hawkins to fill the two vacancies. Then followed the series of removals, temporary and permanent injunctions, the interference of a Federal Court in a matter in which it had no jurisdiction, and the variety of complications which the public have had thrust upon them *ad nauseam*.

The point on which Herron's whole defence hinges is, that Governor Warmoth had no authority to remove him from the office of Secretary of State. If he had this right, then of course Herron's functions as a member of the Board ceased. To make his plea the more plausible, Herron refers to himself throughout his letter as the Secretary of State, and not as the Acting Secretary of State. The fact is, that Herron held the office by appointment of Governor Warmoth, who had removed Bovee, the Secretary of State who had been elected by the people. Governor Warmoth either had the right to remove Bovee, or he had not. If he had, then he certainly had the right to remove Herron, who was a mere substitute for Bovee by appointment. If he had not the right to remove Bovee in the first place, then Herron was in no sense Secretary of State, and was not qualified to sit on the Board. Herron's case is consequently not affected in the least by Warmoth's authority or lack of authority in the premises. We should naturally say that Governor Warmoth had not a right arbitrarily to depose a Secretary of State who had been elected by the people, but Louisiana has some queer laws under the carpet-bag dominion, and such authority may exist. At all events, Herron cannot plead the contrary, since that would oust him and reinstate Bvoce. Thus it appears that Warmoth had as good a right to remove Herron and to appoint another man Acting Secretary as he had to make Herron Acting Secretary in the first place. Having been removed from the office of Secretary, he ceased from that moment to be a member of the Returning Board, and could in no manner proceed to organize a Board that would possess a shadow of authority or legality.

The *Herald* is right in saying that the interest of the people at large in this Louisiana squabble is not in the sparring of the opposing politicians. We don't believe that it would help matters to have Warmoth take Kellogg's place in the United States Senate, and it is a matter of supreme indifference to the people outside of Louisiana whether Pinchback is Governor or whether he goes to Congress. We presume that the Louisiana people would prefer the latter, as Pinchback would then be removed from their sight for the time being. The concern which the people of the country feel in the matter is, that United States forces should have been employed in a State without the request of the Legislature or Governor thereof.

FIRES IN THEATRES.

Another prominent place of public amusement in New York has been destroyed by fire, and at an hour following so closely upon an immense holiday attendance at the theatre that the narrative gives one a terrible shudder as he thinks of what might have taken place had the fire broken out an hour sooner, when this tinderbox was crowded with human beings. It does not diminish the inevitable thrill of horror, caused by it, to remember that it adjoined the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where, only a few days since, so many poor servant-girls were suffocated and roasted to death. Had the fire broken out an hour sooner, there is no probability that any of the audience could have escaped. The two scene-painters, who appear to have been the only persons in the building at the time of the fire, and who were at work in the flies, only made their escape by cutting a hole through the roof, and descending, by means of ladders, from the cornice. The Fifth Avenue Theatre was a little shell, very gaudily ornamented and profusely decorated, the ornamentation itself, however, only serving as means for the more rapid spread of the flames. There was no rear exit to it. It was built in between lofty buildings on each side, and of course had no side exits. The only mode of egress was from the front, and that was very narrow. The fire broke out under the box office, which was in front, between the single auditorium door and the street. If it had broken out an hour sooner, all egress would have been cut off, and the dreadful lesson of the Richmond Theatre, a number of years ago, would have been repeated. The old Dearborn Street Theatre, which stood between Madison and Washington streets before the fire, was almost an exact counterpart of the Fifth Avenue Theatre, both in size and manner of construction, the only essential difference being that the latter was much the most elegant, James Fisk, Jr., having lavished a large sum of money upon it to fit it up for the uses of his opera-bouffe troupe. The rapidity with which the fire spread shows that no one could have escaped. The Treasurer testifies that at a quarter to 5 he saw flames coming up through the register; but, before he could reach the street to give the alarm, the whole structure was enveloped in flames, and in less than an hour's time the building was in ruins.

Here we have a building devoted to the uses of the public, not only constructed of and filled with inflammable materials, but so arranged as to have but one exit for the crowds, and that exit cut off by a fire breaking out in the front part of the house. If the devil had set to work to construct a trap for the immolation of human beings, he could not have done it more cunningly or ingeniously. There is but one door to the trap, and the fire closes it. Providentially, in this instance, no one was in the trap. This does not lessen the enormity of this architectural offence. It is only a few days ago that the Building Superintendent of New York made a tour of inspection among the various theatres in that city, and reported the Fifth Avenue Theatre safe. The event has shown how much reliance is to be placed upon such reports. It almost seems as if Divine Providence were trying to enforce the lesson of prudence and caution, by these constantly-recurring disasters, and it seems also as if builders and property-owners were wilfully and resolutely determined not to read it, but to keep on in the same old reckless path. Within two weeks, five fires have occurred in New York growing out of identical circumstances. Barnum's Museum was destroyed by the unsafe flues, and there was not time to get out the animals composing his menagerie. Tallmage's Tabernacle was destroyed by a fire originating in the flues only a short time after the congregation had got out. The Fifth Avenue Hotel fire caught in the same manner, and twelve or fifteen servants were suffocated. The Centre street bindery fire broke out in the flues, and the escape of ten employes was cut off. And now comes the Fifth Avenue Theatre, destroyed in precisely the same manner. It is almost useless to hope that people will pay any attention to the lessons taught by these swiftly-recurring disasters, or that they will give any heed to the sacredness of human life, until some crowning disaster occurs, involving the lives of hundreds of people and scattering destruction far and near, which will so shock the community with terror and alarm that that it will rise up and peremptorily demand that this building of fire-traps and man-traps shall cease.

It is impossible to read the account of the burning of the Fifth Avenue Theatre, and learn the narrow escape of that holiday audience, without a curiosity to know the condition of our own theatres, and what protection is afforded in case of fire. There is a feeling of relief in the fact that most of our theatres have been constructed with a view to speedy and convenient egress. The two West Side theatres,—the Academy of Music and the Globe,—have but one mode of exit—from the front, the stage exit at the rear neither being accessible to or understood by the audience; and it adds to the insecurity of the Globe Theatre that it is an old wooden shell. The South Side theatres are in the main secure. Hooley's Theatre has a convenient front exit, and the stage exit is so arranged that it can be immediately thrown open and made available to the public. Myers' Opera House has front and side exits. Aiken's Theatre, being on a corner, has admirably-arranged exits on one side, three in front, and, if necessary, could have some in the rear, opening upon the alley. McVicker's Theatre is a model in this respect, and is probably the safest theatre in the United States. It has numerous auditorium doors opening to the capacious street exit, several side doors on the alleys on two sides of the theatre, and rear exits; while its numerous windows are all within easy distance of the ground on two sides of the building. It is safe to say that McVicker's Theatre can be easily emptied in less than five minutes. The burning of the Fifth Avenue Theatre conveys a warning to all owners of places of amusement, as well as of other buildings where human life is exposed, and if there are any such structures in this city, the owners or agents of them owe it to the public to remove every obstacle which may now stand in the way of safety to life.

THE COST OF IRON AND STEEL RAILS.

We have previously called attention to the fact that, while we constructed between January, 1860, and January, 1872, 17,000 miles of new railway in the States north and west of the Ohio River, we have not increased the number of railway routes from the West to the Atlantic. We have in that same time put several hundred millions of additional acres under cultivation, and have not provided an additional outlet to market. Ordinarily, railroads will be constructed whenever there is business enough to pay them a profit; and yet, notwithstanding the vast number of tributary roads constructed since 1860, we have no more facilities in 1873 for getting to the Atlantic than we had in 1860. One reason for this is, that we have been stimulating the construction of railways in the West by donations of public lands, while in the East there have been no lands to give away for this purpose. Another reason (and this applies equally to all railways) is to be found in the cost of iron and steel rails. The duration of an ordinary iron rail is ten years. We have now in the United States 60,000 miles of railway, and of course 6,000 miles have to be relaid every year. Estimating 100 tons to the mile, the quantity of iron rails required annually to keep these roads in running order is 600,000 tons. In an item of current cost, the expenditure required to keep these tracks alive is enormous, and each dollar added to the cost becomes a matter of serious consideration. These railroads require, in addition to new rails, large amounts of other iron. During the last ten years the Government has levied a tax on this iron at the following rates:

	Per ton.		Per ton.
Iron in bars.........	$15.00	Iron, boiler plate....	$25.00
Iron rolled or ham'rd	20.00	Iron axles..........	50.00
Railroad iron.......	17.00	Iron railroad chairs..	28.00

The tax on ordinary railroad iron, at $17 per ton, is an addition to the cost of the annual renewals of 6,000 miles of railway track of $10,200,000 in gold, annually, every penny of which has to be paid for out of the freight transported, with all the profits and incidences of the tax. That is the annual tax which has to be paid by increased rates for freight. Putting the distance between the Mississippi River and an Atlantic port at 1,000 miles, the tax upon the first purchase of the cheapest kind of rail is $1,700,000, and for a double track twice that sum, one-tenth of which (for renewal and repairs) has to be paid in addition annually. Even greater taxes are imposed upon every other article needed in the construction of the road.

But experience has long since shown that steel rails are the most economical, though costing more in the first instance, and no first-class road ought to be constructed with any other rails. Here, too, our Government has interposed, and has levied a tax upon steel rails of $28 per ton in gold. We have before us a statement made in London by the President of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada of his purchase of 28,000 tons of steel rails for that road at ten guineas, or $52.50 per ton; and of his contract, made since the recent enormous advance in the prices of all kinds of iron, for 32,000 tons at £17, or $85 per ton. With this it is proposed to replace the present iron tracks with steel rails. The advance in the price from $52.50 to $85 per ton took place in 1872, and during the five years preceding that date our railroad companies might have purchased steel rails delivered at Montreal for $55 per ton, or at a small fraction above the cost of common American rails. But the tax of $28 per ton was fatal. To relay the 60,000 miles of railway in the United States with steel rails would require the payment of a tax of $168,000,000. To substitute steel rails for the worn out iron rails would require, in addition to the cost of the rails, the payment of $16,800,000 annually for tax alone, and this tax would have to be collected from freights. The tax, moreover, is wholly unnecessary, for if it be true, as they claim in Indiana (and we think it is true), that Bessemer steel can be produced there as cheaply as in England, no protection is needed, and the tax is a sheer gratuity to the rail manufacturers.

We publish below the resolutions of a meeting of farmers at Dixon, in this State, relating to the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners. This meeting, we are told, was composed of delegates from more than fifty agricultural organizations located in different parts of the State. They respectfully request that one of the Commissioners to be appointed shall be a farmer possessing the confidence of those in the same vocation, and of the people generally, as to his ability, honesty, tact, and general fitness for the office, and who shall be so recommended by them.

Mr. Buell, the gentleman put forward by this Convention, we understand, is every way qualified to fill the office, and, if appointed, will faithfully represent the interests that the law was designed to protect.

The following are the resolutions referred to:

WHEREAS, By the provisions of the law to create a Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, it is made the duty of the Governor, by and with the advice of the Senate, at the meeting of the next General Assembly, to reappoint then such Commissioners for said Board; therefore,

Resolved, That the agricultural interests of this State are most deeply involved in the issues arising under the operations of this law, and that to its proper enforcement and to the wholesome regulation of the carrying trade, by judicious legislation, we look for relief from some of the burdens we now bear.

Resolved, That at least one of these Commissioners should be a farmer, possessing the confidence of his brother farmers, and of the people, as to his ability, honesty, tact, and general fitness for the office, and who shall be so recommended by them.

Resolved, That in the spirit of the foregoing resolution we recommend to His Excellency the Governor of the State of Illinois, C. C. Buell, Esq., of Rock Falls, Ill., for appointment to this important office.

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to cause a copy of these resolutions to be placed in the hands of His Excellency the Governor, and that they also be communicated to our Senators and Representatives elect, with the request that they use their influence to secure the appointment.

It is discovered that the military and naval expenses of the Government are likely to be increased largely. One item of $300,000 is found in the increase of pay of the marines. The marines are placed upon the same footing as the private soldiers and non-commissioned officers of the army, and the increase of army expenses added $300,000 to the navy expenses. The new apportionment of Congress, under the present law, also adds 49 additional Midshipmen to the Naval Academy, and the same number of Cadets to the Military Academy, as each Congressional District has the right to nominate one Cadet and one Midshipman once every four years. The country will not regard the additional expenses which these appointments would entail with anything like complacency at the present time. We do not seem to be in any special need of any more warlike talent than West Point and Annapolis can turn out every four years. A plan has been suggested by which the unnecessary increase may be avoided. It is that the Congressional appointments should be made once in five years, and the Academical term still kept at four years. Another suggestion is to lengthen the course of study to five years. The latter plan would not obviate the necessity of the new appointments, but it would make the yearly graduates less numerous, and would not overstock the army with officers who are now useless.

A very important discovery relative to the properties of gun-cotton has just been made by the chemist of the English War Department. The principal difficulty which has hitherto been encountered in its manufacture has been the extreme danger attendant upon drying it, after it leaves the hydraulic press, as gun-cotton will explode at a very low temperature. The chemist in question has succeeded in exploding several discs of the cotton, containing from 15 to 20 per cent of water, without the process of drying. The discovery is one of great importance, for while the cotton in its damp state is incapable of ignition, it still retains its detonating qualities, and can be used with less danger to the user. If some ingenious chemist will now discover some similar property in nitro-glycerine, so that when it is to be used for some local purpose it will not be necessary to destroy the whole surrounding country also, another valuable contribution will be made by science to society, and some new protection will be guaranteed to human life, if that is of any importance now-a-days.

The *India Times* contains some extremely interesting particulars concerning the African slave trade, from which it appears that the inhabitants of India have the greatest share in this business, and that there are large numbers of Parsees and other classes of Hindoo merchants in Zanzibar, Mozambique, Madagascar, and other places, living with African mistresses, who are doing a thriving business with the western coast of India. It is stated that these Indian traders proceed secretly into the interior of Africa to catch their slaves. Ivory being a commodity commonly received on the coast, these traders carry on the slave trade under cover of the ivory trade. It flourishes best in the districts under Portuguese dominion. As Great Britain is now moving vigorously to suppress this trade, we may reasonably expect that she will first of all bring her Indo-African subjects to a speedy reckoning, and that the specious ivory business will soon begin to wane.

The latest obituary intelligence from Europe includes Vincent Pol, one of the most eminent Polish poets, who was especially renowned for patriotic songs; Chancellor Massingherd, one of the most learned and orthodox of the clergy of the Church of England; Edward Bannerman Ramsay, an eminent Scotch divine, who has contributed much to theological literature; Mad. Clemence Robert, who at one time stood at the head of French romance writers; Thomas Keightley, the historian, best known by his "Fairy Mythology"; Thomas Combe, the Oxford University printer; Capt. A. J. Smith, an old Australasian explorer, who was associated with Sir John Franklin in many of his explorations; Neil Johnson, ex-Provost of Rothesay, Scotland, the most extensive fish curer in that country; and Edwin Norris, the antiquarian and author of the "Cuneiform (Assyrian) Dictionary."

NOTES AND OPINION.

The popular vote for President is still lacking in the States of Kansas, Nevada, and Texas. Taking, however, the Congressional vote of Texas, and the Warmoth count in Louisiana, the Louisville *Courier-Journal* figures the vote of the old slave States, as follows: Grant, 1,062,715; Greeley, 1,029,539. Even this total of 2,092,254 the *Courier-Journal* believes to be 800,000 short of a full vote.

The vote of Nebraska:

October, Governor.		*November, President.*	
Furnas, Rep..........	16,528	Grant..............	18,245
Lett, Liberal........	11,062	Greeley............	7,705

—The Connecticut Republican State Convention is to meet in New Haven, Feb. 5. Henry B. Harrison, of New Haven, is on the slate for Governor, and John T. Wait, of Norwich, for Lieutenant Governor.

—The Concord (N. H.) *Monitor* warns the party of the Administration that—

The circumstance that our three members of Congress were chosen by Democratic votes, and the desire to re-elect them, will be the mainspring in the canvass, and essentially aid the opposition in bringing out a respectable vote. And that it entertains much confidence in its ability to re-elect Hibbard, Bell, and Parker, there is no reason to doubt.

—The time-honored newspaper names in St. Louis have been the *Missouri Republican* and the *Missouri Democrat*; but the latter now calls itself the St. Louis *Democrat*, like other folks.

—This is the unkindest cut of all. Blanton Duncan has changed the name of his paper from the *True Democrat* to the *Commercial Advertiser*, and will henceforth publish it on Sundays. Bourbonism thus loses its last organ.

—Colonel Casey, the Collector of Customs at New Orleans, and the President's brother-in-law, does not think of running as a candidate for the United States Senatorship, and Judge Durell will probably be elected; so says a Bostonian direct from New Orleans.

—The Leavenworth *Times* brings out for Senator from Kansas (if Pomeroy fails) a man who, it says, "would have at Washington an influence and power second to no other man in Kansas." He is a brother of General Babcock, the President's Private Secretary.

—This is the season for almanacs, with election returns, and other statistics. The St. Louis *Times* says:

It is the *Atlantic Almanac* which announces John D. Henderson as Governor of Missouri; but then it makes partial amends for it by reporting Joseph Brooks as Governor of Arkansas. The difference is that Brooks was elected, though he didn't get his seat, while Henderson wasn't elected and has no seat to get.

—The Exeter (N. H.) *News Letter* "hears it suggested that in the reorganization of the President's Cabinet, after the 4th of March, the name of Senator J. W. Patton of our own State, will be prominent for an appointment." New Hampshire has had no representative in the Cabinet since the retirement of Secretary Woodbury in 1841.

—The Goodhue County *Republican* adds itself to the list of papers which recommend Governor Austin to appoint Judge McMillan United States Senator "when Senator Ramsey takes a seat in Grant's Cabinet." Of course it tickles the old chap to be talked of for a Cabinet office and we are glad to amuse him, but supposing the awful contingency of his receiving a Cabinent appointment should not arise?—*St. Paul Dispatch*.

—The Keokuk *Gate City*, whose editor sat in the United States Senate a few months, says:

It is harder to be a virtuous Congressman than a virtuous Christian; the methods of legislation that have grown up, and of attempts to influence legislation, are pernicious and hateful. Yet no man in the House or Senate can control them. He can only resist them to a certain extent. If he accomplishes anything at all: if he gets through measures for which he is anxious, and especially if he hopes to secure appropriations, however just and necessary, he is compelled to defer in some degree to pernicious methods of legislation, which he detests, yet which he cannot abolish or circumvent. Now to disclose those pernicious methods in all their hateful detail and fasten them upon the certain members connected with the Credit Mobilier legislation, is to fasten upon those certain ones the entire odium of a pernicious system.

—The New Haven *Courier* informs us that the office of Postmaster of Chicago does not come under the Civil Service rules, and intimates that this office is placed on the same footing as Cabinet positions and Foreign Missions. With the Civil Service reform rules before us, we have been unable to so read them. Evidently the Chicago Post Office is on the same footing as the New York and Philadelphia offices, unless there is a special exception. Of course there is no special exception.—*New Haven Register*.

—Respecting those alleged four thousand affidavits which Kellogg filed with his bill in Chancery to show that ten thousand of his votes had been suppressed, or non-registered, we have authentic information that they were all handed in, through the window, to the United States Commissioner, by one man. And these are the shameless villains who complain of frauds in the election! Four thousand printed affidavits, all signed with an X, the name being written by one and the same pen. Upon such proofs alone has the Government of a State been revolutionized, and a popular majority of fifteen thousand set aside!—*New Orleans Times*.

—If the Chesapeake & Cincinnati Railroad man spent $300 in the Eighth Ward alone to carry the election on the million and a quarter subsidy question, how much did they spend in the entire city?—*Cincinnati Commercial*.

—Reader, remember the *One Great Question* that overshadows all others is, are great railroad corporations to rule the country, or will the country rule them? This is the first question to be answered. The next is, in case the answer is in favor of the country's ruling, how shall they be ruled? We invite discussion on both these great primary questions.—*Marshalltown (Iowa) Times*.

—Business in Central Wisconsin this winter, is near akin to business in Central Minnesota. The only difference is that, owing to drouth, the Wisconsin farmer had no crops, while the Minnesotian, with abundant crops, has no prices. The result is not materially different as it affects trade. Without markets it does not matter so much. Whether a large surplus is not an evil to the producer, is an open question. It is capital, to be sure, but then it is "fixed"—badly fixed, too, when wanted for use. Over in Michigan the thing is a little different. The State raises about as much fruit as wheat. Its leading industries are lumber, on which there is a protective duty of 25 per cent in gold to keep out the Canadian competition; salt, 45 per cent; coal, $1.50 per ton; iron, $7 per ton pig, and from $10 to $20 on all other kinds. Besides this, there is wool, 25 per cent, and about the same on everything else. But as the State is on the frontier, it has Canada to draw upon for cheap supplies, and smuggling is a regular pursuit. This is what keeps Chandler's State in such good humor. The way it brags over its "prosperity" is something wonderful. What a pity some of it was not manifest west of the lakes. Free Trade even with Pembina would help us.—*St. Paul Pioneer*.

—There is one very small virtue in the merciless Massachusetts hounds. They are so bigoted and intolerant that, conceiving one of their own number to be wrong, they turn upon him and seek to destroy him. So now the whole pack turn upon Charles Sumner because he can see beyond them. The same spirit sent Roger Williams away into the wilderness, and strung up poor old women as witches. That sentiment of intolerance and meanness has always characterized Massachusetts, and made many men almost regret their New England nativity, despite its proud record for sturdy pluck, indomitable purpose, and high intelligence. But time makes all things even, and it will require but very little of it for all to recognize the purity of purpose and noble generosity of Mr. Sumner as a representative of manly Northern sentiment.—*Portland (Me.) Argus*.

—Judge David K. Cartter, formerly of Ohio (he spells his name with two t's), who is now a United States Judge in the District of Columbia, in a recent decision, where Maryland laws were cited—Maryland having ceded the District to the United States—had the good taste and the judicial decency to say that he had "not much respect for the sacred rights of 'My Maryland' on the subject." This reference to a sovereign State, and that State the one to which we owe the existence of the Federal Capital, is characteristic of the men who now run the United States Government. They are delighted to have an opportunity to sneer at the conquered States. It is such a delightful method of maintaining peace and brotherly love in the Union!—*Cincinnati Enquirer*.

—It is not pleasant to write about the Credit Mobilier. After taking an active part during the campaign in circulating all the denials that were made of what was then believed here to be slander undiluted, and without even the foundation of distorted truth to rest upon; after ransacking the *Globe* for evidence that charges of even the slightest complicity could not be true; after writing, by direct authority of those interested, two of the denials so widely published; after a full belief, founded upon such information as could be obtained here, that the denials were all true in the unqualified sense in which the public received them, it was very far from pleasant to know that the Committee of Investigation had scarcely touched the matter in hand before the whole fabric of denial fell, and every one whose name appeared on the Oakes Ames list was found to be in greater or less degree involved. There is no intention of asserting here that all were disreputably involved; but in the very mildest form in which the matter can be stated, all are in a very embarrassing position.—*Cincinnati Gazette*.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Bond, Gold, Stock, and Produce Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—To-day was "investors' day" in Wall street, and in the Treasury, banks, trust companies, and private bankers' offices could be seen long lines of individuals collecting their semi-annual interest and dividends. In regard to the debts of the Southern States, Florida pays coupons on certain 8 per cent bonds. Texas also pays the interest on her debt, which is small. There seems to be some doubt about Louisiana, but the New York holders of her bonds are sending their coupons to the Citizens' Bank of New Orleans for collection. Some brokers, to-day, were buying coupons at 1¼ discount. This State did not pay the $70,000 Orphan Asylum bonds which fell due in October last. It is stated the money is in the Treasury, but the Legislature failed to make the necessary appropriation. Alabama and Georgia are paying interest on a portion of their debt. Tennessee, and North and South Carolina continue in default, and Mississippi repudiated her debt many years ago. North Carolina has been paying interest on bonds issued to the North Carolina Railroad in 1853 to 1855. The total issue of this loan was $3,000,000, and the matter is in the hands of the Courts, which require bonds to be proved. Already $1,500,000 of these bonds have been proved, and the State has paid 80 per cent of the coupons up to April, 1872, or about 20 per cent on the face of the bonds. The Court has extended the time for proving the balance of the loan to May 1873, and no further payment will be made until the balance gets the same benefit as the bonds already sent in. The old railroad companies pay out large amounts for dividends and interest. The Northwestern Company divides $525,000 with its common and $714,525 with its preferred stockholders; Reading, $1,750,000; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, $199,512; Fort Wayne, $345,000; Michigan Central, $733,292; New Haven & Hartford, $450,000; Harlem, $400,000; New Jersey Central, $400,000. It is probable the total disbursements in the United States in January will exceed $100,000,000, of which about $75,000,000 will be disbursed at this point.

MONEY.

Money was active and stringent to-day at 1-16 to 3-16. It will take some little time yet for the January disbursements to relieve the market. Prime discounts are quoted nominally at 12.

The Bank of England discount rate is unchanged, still being 5 per cent, which does not bear out the despatches received on Monday that money in London was 5½@6 per cent outside the Bank of England.

Private advices from the German markets are favorable. American securities, notably Central Pacific bonds, being higher than the last previous quotations. The January disbursements of the German Government, not less than $60,000,000, are calculated to impart buoyancy to the market there.

EXCHANGE AND GOLD.

Foreign exchanges were more active. Gold ruled dull, and ranged from 112⅛ to 111⅞.

BONDS.

Government bonds closed at ⅛@¼ lower, but steady at the decline.

STOCKS.

The stock market was dull and prices weak. The leading operators were generally absent from the street.

PRODUCE.

Flour closes stronger, as holders, owing to the very light receipts, present and prospective, are firmer. Wheat closes better, but not active. The inquiry is chiefly for export. Winter is held higher, and quiet. Pork is quiet. Sales of 175 brls at $13.50 for new mess and $13.25 for ordinary. Cut meats rule steady for shoulders; otherwise quiet. Sales: 325 boxes dry salted shoulders, on spot, at 4⅝c. Bacon quiet. Long clear is offered for short delivery at 7¼c; short clear is quoted at 6¾c. Lard is quiet for Western at about 7⅝c; 350 tierces city sold at 7⅝@7⅞c. For future delivery, 500 tierces for March at 8⅛c.

Brutal Wife Murder.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 2.—At Springfield, O., on Tuesday night, Nancy Harthington, 40 years old, was brutally murdered by her husband. Her body was horribly mutilated and her skull crushed with an ax. Whiskey is supposed to have instigated the deed.

...ogg filed with his bill in Chan-... ten thousand of his votes had ..., or non-registered, we have ...ation that they were all handed ...window, to the United States ...y one man. And these are the ... who complain of frauds in the ... thousand printed affidavits, all ..., the name being written by one ... Upon such proofs alone has ... of a State been revolutionized, ...ajority of fifteen thousand set ...eans Times.

...peake & Cincinnati Railroad men ... Eighth Ward alone to carry ... the million and a quarter sub... ...w much did they spend in the ...cinnati Commercial.

...ember the One Great Question ...s all others is, are great rail...s to rule the country, or will the ...m? This is the first question to ...he next is, in case the answer is ...ountry's ruling, how shall they ... invite discussion on both these ...uestions.—Marshalltown (Iowa)

... Central Wisconsin this winter, ...business in Central Minnesota. ...nce is that, owing to drouth, the ...r had no crops, while the Min-...abundant crops, has no prices. ...ot materially different as it af-...thout markets it does not matter ...ther a large surplus is not an ...ncer, is an open question. It is ...re, but then it is "fixed"—bad-...when wanted for use. Over in ...hing is a little different. The ...out as much fruit as wheat. ...stries are lumber, on which there ...uty of 25 per cent in gold to keep ...lian competition; salt, 45 per ...0 per ton; iron, $7 per ton pig, ...$20 on all other kinds. Besides ...ool, 25 per cent, and about the ...hing else. But as the State is on ...t has Canada to draw upon for ... and smuggling is a regular pur-...what keeps Chandler's State in ...mor. The way it brags over its ...something wonderful. What a ...it was not manifest west of the ...rade even with Pembina would ...aul Pioneer.

...e very small virtue in the merci-...sette hounds. They are so bigoted ... that, conceiving one of their own ...wrong, they turn upon him and ...oy him. So now the whole pack ...rles Sumner because he can see ... The same spirit sent Roger Will-... the wilderness, and strung up ...n as witches. That sentiment of ...d meanness has always character-...setts, and made many men almost ...ew England nativity, despite its ...or sturdy pluck, indomitable pur-... intelligence. But time makes all ...d it will require but very little of ...cognize the purity of purpose and ...ity of Mr. Sumner as a representa-...y Northern sentiment.—Portland

...vid K. Cartter, formerly of Ohio ...name with two t's), who is now a ...Judge in the District of Columbia, ...cision, where Maryland laws were ...d having ceded the District to the ...—had the good taste and the ju-... to say that he had "not much re-...sacred rights of 'My Maryland' on ... This reference to a sovereign ...t State the one to which we owe ... of the Federal Capital, is charac-...he men who now run the United ...nment. They are delighted to have ...ty to sneer at the conquered States. ...delightful method of maintaining ...otherly love in the Union!—Cincin-...

...pleasant to write about the Credit ...fter taking an active part during ...n in circulating all the denials that ... what was then believed here to be ...luted, and without even the founda-...orted truth to rest upon; after ran-... Globe for evidence that charges of ...tiest complicity could not be true; ...g, by direct authority of those ... two of the denials so ...blished; after a full belief, ...pon such information as could ...here, that the denials were all true ...lified sense in which the public re-..., it was very far from pleasant to ... the Committee of Investigation had ...ched the matter in hand before the ... of denial fell, and every one whose ...ared on the Oakes Ames list was ...in greater or less degree involved. ... intention of asserting here that all ...putably involved; but in the very ...n in which the matter can be stated, ... a very embarrassing position.—Cin-...

WALL STREET.

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THE NEED OF THE WEST.

Four Hundred Miles Saved Between Chicago and the Sea.

The Huron & Ontario Ship Canal—A Text for the Farmers' Conventions.

For several years past the scheme of a ship canal that should utilize the natural water courses of Canada, and shorten the route between the upper lakes and the ocean, has been no new topic among those most intimately associated with the development of the Northwest in its material interests. But it is a topic whose necessity has grown with each year of the development of the great interior States west of Lake Michigan. It is made a pressing one by the circumstances that are to-day giving thousands of the thinking and intelligent farmers of Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota, a grave concern for the great agricultural industry of these States. The world calls for the product of these farms, but each year increases the severity of the embargo against its going forward freely and cheaply to tide-water, and the markets. It will be useless to launch the resolutions and protocols of Farmers' Conventions against the railway system. The modicum of relief from this quarter would be slight, were all parties disposed to realize it. It is a question of excess of supply beyond capacity of transportation, applied to whole Commonwealths precisely as it is experienced by isolated farms remote from railroad communications,—the general condition of the West, twenty years ago. It is a case where growing bulk of product has increased, and is, each year, increasing the grain growers' troubles.

The Georgian Bay route is not a new project, but the years in which it has been waiting to be actively taken up and carried forward, have added to the original arguments of its projectors. It is timely, therefore, to bring it forward as a text for those who are studying to relieve the disability and loss of the farmers of the Northwest. It for them to help make public sentiment on this point, and create the atmosphere which will give, and force, the needed action.

It is not our purpose to do more than present a few inches square of our engraver's work, which will save columns of description. It shows the route to the sea from the upper lakes shortened by saving the long detour to the southward through Lake Erie. By this route a feasible ship-canal SEVENTY-SIX miles in length will save FOUR HUNDRED MILES to grain-bearing vessels from upper lake ports seeking tide water. The eye of the most casual reader will take in the subject at a glance.

This measure was first given shape in 1855, and the prominent English and Canadian capitalists its projectors, found a strong sentiment instantly in its favor on both sides of the line. It has had its different phases of revival, never of reaction. It has received on several occasions attention and co-operative support from Boards of Trade in the West. On one occasion, Lieutenant Governor Bross, and the late George Steel, Esq., were commissioned formally to represent the Chicago Board of Trade at a great meeting in Toronto. At this time our excellent ex-Mayor, R. B. Mason, was appointed in behalf of American interests, to be associated with Hon. Kivas Tully to present a sketch and estimate of the route and cost of construction. This work was faithfully performed, and the report deepened and justified the enthusiasm of the projectors. It was shown to be more feasible in every way than the Canadian "reckon," and the Yankee "guess" had made it appear.

The canal and its route may be described as follows, and can be seen at a glance on the map: It will connect Lake Ontario with Lake Huron, having Lake Simcoe, situated midway between them, for its summit level and feeder. The distance between its southern terminus in Lake Ontario, and its northern terminus in the Georgian Bay of Lake Huron, is 100 miles, of which 24 miles are deep water navigation through Lake Simcoe, and 16 miles slack water navigation in the Notawasaga River, leaving 60 miles of canal proper, 30 miles of which will be summit level. The canal will be, therefore, in two divisions: one south of Lake Simcoe, 47 miles in length, through the valley of the Humber River; the other (including the slackwater navigation) twenty-nine miles in length in the Valley of the Notawasaga River. On the southern division an ascent of 470 feet to the summit level will be effected by means of thirty-one locks. On the Northern Division there is a descent from the summit level of 130 feet, to be effected by eleven locks, all of which will be detached to prevent that loss of time in transit which would attend the grouping of them together. The width of the canal will be 100 feet at the water surface, and of the depth of thirteen feet, with lockage admitting the passage of vessels of 1,200 tons. The estimated cost of the works, including steam tugs for towage through the long reaches, is $36,000,000.

The local advantages in the creation of an almost unlimited water-power along the line, with its influences in the development of the Canadian territory, are all ably set forth in the Government documents relating to this enterprise. But the great advantages that will accrue to the northwestern portion of the United States exceed in magnitude anything that has ever engaged our attention. A glance at the map will show that the St. Lawrence River and the chain of lakes are the natural outlet of all this territory, and if this water way has failed hitherto to secure to itself the immense carrying trade of the West, it is only for the want of this improvement, which would place it beyond the reach of rivalry or competition.

The effect of this canal will be to diminish the distance between the upper lakes and tidewater, whether at Quebec or New York, over *four hundred miles*. The mariner's course by this route, on leaving the straits of Mackinaw, is the hypothenuse of the right angle by the old route *via* Detroit and Toledo, avoiding the extensive *detour* and the dangers of Lake Erie, as well as the slow, tortuous, and shallow navigation of St. Clair flats.

The completeness of communication with the sea, however, requires that the St. Lawrence and that portion of the New York system of canals which lies between Oswego and Albany be enlarged; but as these works will involve only a comparatively small cost, it may be assumed that they will immediately follow the construction of the greater enterprise. From the report of a select Committee of the Candian Parliament, to whom was referred the petition of 20,000 of the citizens of the Dominion for the construction of this canal, we find the Government ready to endow the charter with a grant of 10,000,000 acres of lands to aid in carrying on the project to completion.

A most important and crowning advantage of this route, is that its general direction gives the grain laden vessel seeking the sea the advantage of the prevalent southwest wind of summer, insuring a rapid and prosperous trip. Again, the temperature of the higher latitude and the colder water will remove the danger of heating cargoes of grain, the dread of the summer shipper.

Not a word is to be said in depreciation of other measures of relief, the improvement of the Welland Canal, or the enlargement of the canals of New York. These must all be accomplished, and the sooner the better. But the great fact of distance would be unaffected, and the West must save this *four hundred miles*. Besides, the natural fact remains that in the case of the New York canals it is gravely doubted whether the water-shed of the region will justify the material enlargement of the channels already taxing its full capacity of supply.

This is the state of affairs to-day. The West has outgrown its communications with the outside world as the market for its products, and, more than this, is suffering throughout all its mercantile and industrial interests, and in its best sources of development, for the lack of the very relief the cheap return freights of this shortened route to the sea will insure. What will not Western sentiment thoroughly aroused be able to accomplish in this matter?

Our cousins in the New Dominion are united and in earnest on this question. Three years ago, at a great meeting in the Parliament House, in Toronto, when a Committee of our Chicago citizens, among them Mr. Bross and Alderman Holden, met with the Railroad and Canal Committees of Parliament, the discussion was earnest and strong, without a murmur of dissent, Sir George Cartier, Sir Francis Hinks, and other leading men representing both the Government and the Opposition unreservedly pledged Canada to the measure. Said one leading member of the Opposition, "We are with the Government in this thing, and will sustain any measure it will propose to give the West a short route to the sea."

The following shows the distances saved by this route over all others from Chicago:

TO NEW YORK.	Miles.
Via Lake Erie and Erie Canal	1,615
Via Welland Canal and Oswego	1,170
Via Huron & Ontario Canal and Oswego	1,210
TO LIVERPOOL	
Via Mississippi and New Orleans	6,000
Via Erie Canal and New York	4,600
Via Welland Canal and St. Lawrence	4,180
Via Huron & Ontario Canal and St. Lawrence	3,736

We have chosen the occasion to bring the subject up thus prominently, at a time when in numerous Farmers' Conventions, in this and adjoining States, the people of the interior are showing appreciation of their need of relief. We might double the space occupied by what we have written, and not exhaust the exhibits of the advantage of this route when completed to Chicago. But we hold the discussion strictly to the effects upon the Northwest at large, which Chicago manifestly will share. But every port on the upper lakes, will receive its portion of the benefit as well as every mile of railroad affording local transportation to the nearest shipping point. The benefit will literally come home to every farmer in the West. It is time to sit down to the subject in earnest, or, rather, to cease sitting down, a process already sufficiently protracted, and help in a movement which, once well entered upon, will be as direct and resistless as Sherman's "March to the Sea."

PERSONAL.

Judge H. H. Emmons, of Detroit, was at the Gardner yesterday.

Hon. George Green, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, was at the Briggs yesterday.

Hon. John T. Harper, of El Paso, Illinois, is at the Tremont.

Colonel W. C. Johnson, United States Army, was at the Sherman yesterday.

Major J. J. Upham, Sixth Cavalry, United States Army, is at the Tremont.

William Duane Willson, Esq., of Des Moines, Iowa, was at the Sherman yesterday.

S. C. Baldwin, Esq., General Superintendent Peninsula Railroad, is at the Tremont.

Hon. W. H. H. Russell, of St. Louis, was at Anderson's European Hotel yesterday.

Colonel Thomas C. Sullivan and wife, United States Army, are visiting Mr. C. D. Woolworth, No. 184 Park avenue.

Hon. W. S. Coy, member of the State Board of Education, of Bloomington, is at Anderson's European Hotel.

John A. Manly, Chief Engineer of the Grand Rapids and Lansing Railroad, was at Anderson's European Hotel yesterday.

F. E. Hinkley, Esq., President of the Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern Railway, left for New York last evening, to be absent about a week.

Joseph Proctor, the distinguished tragedian of California, is at the Tremont, completing arrangements for an engagement at Aiken's next week.

Hon. Thomas T. Withrow, of DesMoines, attorney for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, is at the Tremont. Mr. Withrow will shortly become a resident of Chicago.

Mr. Gilbert LaBerge was presented on New Year's Day with a very fine Picard watch, by a few friends who kindly remembered that he did not receive the watch at the French Fair recently held, though entitled to it.

James R. Hosmer, Vice President; George H. Noble, General Agent, and W. Ed. Allis, of the Equitable Life Insurance Company of New York, are at the Tremont.

The following were at the Grand Central yesterday: J. R. Foster, New York; C. Harry Howard, Monticello; C. T. Haskell, E. G. Stiles, J. C. Goodrich, Omaha; Miss E. M. Marshall, Wells River, Vt.

The following were among the arrivals at the Tremont yesterday: George D. Sherman, Titusville, Pa.; G. S. Eldridge, Peru, Ill.; A. W. Kellogg, Pontiac; Edward E. Johnson, Milwaukee; J. S. Tryon, New York.

J. H. Gale, bookkeeper, and P. Ross, shipping clerk, in the employ of Messrs. Magill & Hall, were somewhat surprised, yesterday, by the receipt of a gold watch and chain—a present from the firm, who evidently appreciate their faithful labors during the past ten years.

The following were among the arrivals at the Briggs yesterday: A. W. Kellogg, Pontiac; R. H. Harrison, George E. Warner, Madison; J. Harper, Ft. Wayne; W. Ayer, New York; C. S. Owens, Denver; C. L. Rice, St. Louis; J. C. Hunt, Sioux City; W. W. Schurtz, Houston, Texas; W. B. Swan, San Francisco.

The following were at the Sherman yesterday: A. Elmore, Green Bay; A. J. Hartly, Pittsburgh; J. L. McKinney, Cleveland; O. H. Booth, Mansfield, Ohio; F. M. Brooks, Philadelphia; C. E. Terry, Waterbury, Conn.; G. N. Wilcox, Detroit; C. H. Bates, Yankton, Dakota; L. D. Brown, New York; H. C. Donnelly, St. Paul.

The following were registered at the Gardner yesterday: Edward Roche, Quebec; H. A. Burt, Marquette; A. G. Ferguson, St. Louis; Charles G. Johnson, Springfield, Mass.; H. W. Corbett, Cheyenne, Wyoming; P. S. Utley, Vinton, Iowa; S. H. Burrell, St. Louis; A. B. Field, Galena.

Mr. Tyler B. Gaskill, one of the proprietors of the Revere House, Boston, will have become a permanent resident of Chicago before the close of the present month. He has accepted a very flattering and tempting offer from the proprietors of the Pacific Hotel, and will shortly assume the duties of his new position. The Pacific people have made a fortunate selection, as Mr. Gaskill is exceedingly popular among all classes of travellers, who regard him as one of the thorough hotel managers of the country. The Boston public strongly object to his leaving that city, where he has labored long and faithfully, and with marked success, to improve the hotel system; but he seems to think that Chicago is a still more favorable field for his enterprise. Previous to his withdrawal from the Revere, which event occurred a few days ago, Mr. Gaskill was waited upon by the employes of the house, to the number of one hundred or more, and presented with a token of their regard, consisting of an elegant set of carving knives and the accompanying instruments.

Hammond, the revivalist, gets $250 a week for converting Dubuque.

Governor Washburn, of Massachusetts, has rooms at the Commonwealth Hotel, Boston.

E. L. Clark, Jr., Postmaster of Seward, Neb., is a defaulter in $2,000.

The Hon. P. L. Cable and family, of Rock Island, have gone to St. Augustine, Fla.

General Joseph R. Hawley, M. C., and wife, joined the Asylum Hill Congregational Church, Hartford, Conn., last Sunday.

Geo. W. Fargo, son of the Hon. Wm. G. Fargo, of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, died on Monday night, at Buffalo.

Ebenezer Childs, of Farmington, Me., was wounded by a bayonet in 1814, and has since drawn $13,380 in pension money.

Ex-Governor Hayden, of Haydenville, Mass., is about to commence the manufacture of smoking and fine-cut chewing tobacco in that village.

Oakey Hall, retiring from the office of Mayor of New York, closed twenty-one years of official service, and resumes the practice of law.

The Rev. Dr. George Putnam, who has been for the past forty-two years pastor of the First Church in Roxbury, Mass., is suffering from a shock of paralysis.

The Earl of Aylesford in 1870, when he came of age, owed £6,800. He borrowed of usurers, agreeing to pay 60 per cent per annum interest. Having now come into an estate of £20,000 a year he resists payment, and the English Chancery decided in his favor. Risky lending money at such high rates.

Professor Hitchcock, of Amherst College, had reached London at the last personal advices from him, and will be home in a few days. He will thus have journeyed around the world in less than six months.

T. B. Gaskill, of the Revere House, Boston, who is soon to go to the Grand Pacific Hotel in Chicago, was presented with an elegant set of carving tools, Saturday evening, by the employes of the Revere House.

Senator Schurz had a bad time with his lecture engagements last week. He was to have been at New Bedford, Mass., Thursday night, but was snowed in, and at Norwich, Friday evening, but could get no further than New London.

Hiram B. Sowles, who was President of the St. Albans Bank for several years, and well known and highly esteemed in that section of Vermont., died on Wednesday, of last week, at Plattsburg, N. Y., where he went on business a few days previous.

The Champaign (Ill.) *Gazette* will continue under the editorial control and management of Mr. George Scroggs, as heretofore. The accession of Mr. J. M. Prior to the editorial force of the paper will work no radical changes.

Shadford Easton retired from the Covington Post Office last Tuesday evening, and Jesse R. Grant has full charge again as Postmaster. Elwood Miller will be retained as Chief Clerk, and Mrs. Farrell will act as Private Secretary to Mr. Grant.

Rensellaer Cram, one of the most prominent and wealthy citizens of Portland, died on Saturday night of apoplexy. He was out as well as usual on Friday afternoon. He was 59 years old. Mr. Cram was largely interested in the prosperity of the city. He was President of the Merchants' Bank and the Rolling Mill, and also a Director of the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad. Abraham Osgood, another old citizen, died yesterday morning, aged 92.

William Cluck, the wife murderer, who was to have been hung, at Indianapolis, to-day, but who committed suicide on Tuesday, published a card, in which he kindly forgives all those unchristian people "who may have, through mistaken zeal, as it were, contributed to my unfortunate, and, as I firmly believe, to my unjust end, and may they, when their time comes, be as well prepared as I am to say, 'Not my will, but Thine, O Lord.'"

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Mayor Medill yesterday revoked the licenses of two scavengers named respectively A. C. Keller and J. H. Clough.

Arnold Buckenfield, an expressman, was arrested, yesterday, by a vigilant officer of the Humane Society for brutally beating the horse which earns his livelihood.

The body of a still-born child was discovered under the sidewalk near the corner of Michigan and Market streets yesterday, and was removed to the Morgue.

Mrs. Kate N. Doggett has kindly consented to repeat her second art lecture on Friday afternoon in the class-room of the Chicago Christian Union, No. 758 Michigan avenue.

Harry Moorehouse led the noon-day prayer-meeting yesterday for the last time. The meeting was very largely attended, and the interest manifested was encouraging to the association. Mr. Moorehouse will leave the city in a few days. To-day Rev. E. P. Goodwin will lead the meeting, and will talk about Abraham and Lot.

Yesterday morning the Janesville accommodation train on the Northwestern Railroad, while approaching the Canal Street Depot, was run into by a switch engine. The rear car of the train was thrown from the track by the collision, and somewhat damaged. No one was seriously injured.

Peter Gibbons, a man who was sent to jail by Justice Kauffman, in default of bail for his appearance before the Criminal Court to answer to a charge of assault, attempted to dash out his brains, early yesterday morning, by knocking his head against the side of his cell. He only succeeded in inflicting some ugly cuts in his forehead. His language and behavior indicate insanity.

The Board of Police and Fire Commissioners met yesterday afternoon for fire matters, President Reno in the chair. Commissioners Klokke and Sheridan were also present. The Board ordered a bill of $20.25 to be paid for repairs to a wagon of the Fire Department, and determined to employ a janitor for the Twelfth Street Precinct Station. After looking over and discussing the pay-roll of the Department, the Board adjourned.

Eugene Erb, who was employed as clerk in the dry goods store of Mr. Beemis, No. 191 West Randolph street, was arrested yesterday for purloining goods from the store. He selected cigars, perfumery, cutlery, etc., worth several hundred dollars, and carried them to a saloon on East Kinzie street. The articles were missed, and Erb being absent, he was searched for and found by a policeman. He disclosed where the goods were, and will have a hearing before Justice Scully this morning.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather yesterday, it was considered advisable to postpone the lecture which was to have been delivered by Minnie Myrtle Miller at the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church. The first lecture of her course will, therefore, be given to-morrow evening at the Union Park Congregational Church, and since the weather cannot well be as bad as it was yesterday, she will doubtless have a large audience.

A beardless youth named John Forner, whose sole ambition is to be a policeman, imagined last evening that he was one, and undertook to exercise his authority upon an unfortunate inebriate whom he chanced to meet. The pleasant illusion was dispelled by a genuine officer, who took the fraud to the Sixth Precinct Station. When asked what his occupation might be, the immature Forner proudly responded, "A detective."

An old man named Andrew Milan, who has been employed for the past twelve years by Robert Law, coal merchant, and in whom the utmost confidence was reposed, was held for trial by Justice Austin, yesterday, on the charge of larceny. A number of cart tickets, representing from 25 to 50 cents, which were stolen from Mr. Law's office, were found in his possession. Large quantities of tickets have been abstracted from the office at different times during the past summer, and it is supposed that Milan was the thief in every instance. Mr. Law estimates his losses in this way at $1,000.

A man named Charles Smith, who is in jail awaiting trial for cattle-stealing outside of the city limits, was discovered in the act of sawing off one of the bars of his cell-door, yesterday. He had in his possession a common dinner-knife, the edge of which had been fashioned like a saw, and with this instrument he had half cut through an inch-thick iron bar. His intention was to crawl through the opening in the door, at night, and watch his opportunity to steal the key of the outside door in the event of the watchman going to sleep. He is now shackled and in a dungeon.

A correspondent, who has frequent occasion to visit the Stock Yards, complains of the exceeding brutality manifested by the "driving boys" and the buyers of crippled hogs toward the dumb brutes temporarily entrusted to their care. How does the worthy official whom the "Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals" recently stationed there, employ his valuable time? Notwithstanding there are daily scores of opportunities for the exercise of his prerogatives, we have yet to hear of the arrest of an offender.

The Iowa City *Republican* says: "A young man, who had run the funny department of a Texas agricultural paper, made application to the managing editor of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, the other day, for a position on the staff of that humorous journal, and imagine the horror of the youth when he was employed and assigned the position of classifying *advertisements*." If the aforesaid youth is required to do nothing else than classify "ads," he certainly has the "softest thing" on any paper in this city.

A violent storm raged continually during last night. The wind blew with tremendous force from south southwest, a quarter of the compass which has furnished at least one fatal tempest for Chicago. At times it was almost impossible for pedestrians to keep on their feet. Walking was exceedingly perilous on some of the streets, as the wind wrenched insecurely fastened boards from unfinished buildings, and scattered them along the highway. Several swinging signs were blown down, and some of the windows of a dry goods store on Madison street, near THE TRIBUNE office, were broken in by the violent flapping of a flag which hung in front of them.

The annual meeting of the Chicago Photographic Association was held at the store of Chas. W. Stevens, No. 158 State street, and was called to order by the President, G. A. Douglass. The following named gentlemen were elected officers of the Association for the ensuing year: President, A. Hesler; Vice Presidents, Chas. W. Stevens, P. B. Greene; Secretary, G. A. Douglass; Treasurer, Wm. Shaw; Executive Committee, A. J. W. Copelin, H. G. Thompson, G. A. Douglass. An interesting paper was then read by Mr. P. B. Greene, on the stereoscope, and an animated discussion on the same then ensued. The President then made the usual appointments, and the meeting adjourned.

The St. Louis *Republican*, of the 31st ult., publishes correspondence showing that the sum of $489.25, which was subscribed by the Master Mechanics' Department of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, for the benefit of our fire sufferers, has been turned over to Chief of Police McDonough, to be distributed among the poor of St. Louis. It seems that the check for this money was placed in the hands of the Treasurer of the railroad company, and by some mishap was lost sight of until within a few days ago. As the urgent necessities of the fire sufferers had passed away, the donors came to the conclusion that the money could be used to better advantage at home.

The Board of Public Works yesterday received proposals for raising the walls and renewing the coping injured by the fire, at the Washington and LaSalle street tunnels. Adam Warner wants $40 a cord for removing the old coping, and raising the walls, and for the new coping $4.50 per foot. Ernshaw & Goble want 24 cents per cubic foot for removing and raising the wall, and $3.20 per lineal foot for the new coping. C. Moore wants $26 per cord for removing and raising, and $2.80 per lineal foot for the new coping. The city proposes also to lay a floor in the engine-room of the Water Works. The floor is to be of English tile of three colors, and cost 67 cents per square foot. The Board has ordered plans and specifications to be made for a new engine house on Chicago avenue, near Kingsbury street. Ten per cent additional is to be added to the delinquent water rates.

An adjourned meeting of the Board of Trade was held yesterday afternoon to receive the report of the Committee appointed to nominate candidates for a Board of Directors, Board of Arbitrators, and a Board of Appeals. Mr. S. H. McRae called the meeting to order, and read the report of the Committee, as follows: For Directors: E. H. Baldwin, Robert Warren, Thomas Wright, J. F. Armour, A. Murison. For Arbitrators: J. T. Helmer, M. H. Foss, J. B. Dutch, D. F. Baxter, J. T. Pierronnet. For Appeals: J. W. Preston, J. K. Fisher, S. M. Moore, J. B. Reame, J. H. Hulburt. Meeting adjourned. The annual election of officers will take place next Monday at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

The managers of the Home of the Friendless held a meeting at the Home, No. 911 Wabash avenue, yesterday morning. The amount collected during December was $1,169.43, the Matron being paid $120.75 in addition. Christmas contributions of vegetables were more than usually generous. The bills for December amounted to $873.79, and those of the Burr Mission for the same were $173.85, and of the Home Industrial School $100. The Matron's report for the month shows that 110 persons were admitted, and 116 dismissed; the number remaining on the 1st inst. was 108. Mrs. Robert Harris and Mrs. H. L. Bristol were appointed to act as Visiting and Supply Committee for January, and Miss Etta Springer as a member of the Reception Committee from the West Side. After appoing a Committee, consisting of Mrs. A. H. Hoge, Mrs. F. D. Gray, Mrs. J. B. Hobbs, Mrs. A. Keep, Mrs. Robert Harris, and E. M. Bering, to nominate officers for the ensuing year, the meeting adjourned.

IOWA.

A Deficiency in the Agricultural College Fund.

From the DesMoines Register, Dec. 31.

For several days there have been rumors in this city, and circulating over the State, in regard to a deficiency in the account of Mr. Samuel E. Rankin, as Treasurer of the Board of Directors of the State Agricultural College. So public have become the reports, and so distorted have been the facts in the case, that the press can no longer withhold from the public a statement of the truth. After diligent inquiry into the matter, of parties fully informed as to all the circumstances, we find that the following are about the real facts:

Mr. Rankin—who is the present State Treasurer, his term of office expiring the first Monday of next month—has been for several years the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees of the Agricultural College. The office is one filled annually. Upon his first election, Mr. Rankin gave bond in a suitably heavy sum. Since that, the Board has never required of him a bond, supposing, we presume, that the bond originally given would still be efficient through all the time he should be Treasurer. It was not, we believe, until a month or two ago, that the Board discovered its error, and then the discovery came too late to make certainty undoubtedly sure. About the same time it was found that Mr. Rankin was deficient in his accounts nearly $38,000. So soon as the Board approached him on the subject he immediately proceeded, so far as he was able, and at the sacrifice of his own and his family's present and future comfort, to make the loss good—conveying to the Board all the property he had, keeping nothing back. The deficiency, as we have stated, was between $37,000 and $38,000. The property he has conveyed as security is as follows—the estimates on value, as we give then, being those of a well-posted and disinterested party:

Property.	*Est. Val.*
320 acre farm near Des Moines	$18,000
1,600 acres land in Lyon County	6,400
160 acres land in O'Brien County	640
80 acres land in Hardin County	480
200 acres land in Washington County	10,000
Homestead in Des Moines	7,000
School furniture, factory, and machinery	15,000
Stock, patents, and patterns in school furniture and factory	6,000
Stock and implements on Polk County farm	2,000
Total	$65,520

Others make the total estimated value $5,000 to $6,000 greater. On this property there are incumbrances amounting to $15,000. This subtracted, there is left a value of over $50,000—or some $12,000 or $15,000, or, by the higher estimate, which may be the right one, $20,000 more than the deficiency. It will be seen by this, therefore, that Mr. Rankin has made the State secure from loss,—giving up even his homestead, giving up everything he had but his household furniture, as security. Those intimately acquainted with the facts say that Mr. Rankin has expressed the greatest anxiety to do all and everything he could to secure the Board, and to satisfy all its demands, in so far as was it at all possible for him to do so. Simple justice to the man requires that this be said.

How has it happened that he has thus far run behind? will be the universal question. We are not able to answer the question fully, and may not answer it at all correctly. We are told that he sustained great losses in his school furniture factory business, and that, trusting it largely to others he was deceived as to the facts—being led to believe that he was making money, whereas, he was rapidly losing. Finding himself temporarily embarrassed, and feeling confident he could quickly relieve himself therefrom, he employed the money in his hand as Treasurer of the Agricultural College Board. The result was, his plans still further miscarried, hard times came on unexpectedly, money got unusually scarce, and he could not save himself as he had flattered himself and his honor that he could. It is the old story, and the old road toward ruin on which so many men, and so many good men, have ventured and lost.

We have always believed Major Rankin an honest man. We still believe him so. His whole life heretofore is a testimony in witness of this, and his honorable conduct in connection with this event, his earnest effort to secure everybody but himself from loss, further attests it. Perhaps he was led into this more by the advice of others than from his own inclinations; and while he must bear the the brunt of resulting consequences, we doubt if he is the guiltiest party after all. But as the matter will probably be officially investigated, it is useless to speculate as to the details of which the public know nothing. If other parties have been concerned, they should not expect to remain under cover, letting all the censure fall on the shoulders of the man who is now bearing it alone.

Mr. Rankin's accounts as State Treasurer are all straight and all right, and will be so settled on his retirement from the place on Monday next. It is proper that this be added to the above, so that the two offices held by Mr. Rankin need not be confounded. It is proper, also, since the name of Mr. Isaac Brandt, Deputy Treasurer of State, has been connected with the above matter by some, for us to add that we are informed that that gentlemen is not now interested in the school furniture factory, and has not been.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—The money market shows signs of abatement in the stringency, consequent on the heavy interest disbursements incidental to the season, but loans, though lower than last week, are still strong. Some business was done at a 7 per cent gold, but there were transactions as high as 3-16, closing at ⅛@¼ per day. The disbursements by Government and corporations for January interest will be about $75,000,000, and will give a decided relief to the market after this week.

Sterling active, at 109⅛@109⅜ for long, and 110⅛@110⅜ for short sight.

Gold weak, falling from 112⅛ to 111⅜. Loans 1-32 to flat for carrying. Clearings, $35,000,000. The Treasury disbursed $737,500.

Governments firm but very dull; no purchases by the Treasury.

State bonds nominally steady.

Stocks quiet and irregular. Pacific Mail opened at 73¼, rose to 74¼, and reacted to 73⅜. New York Central sold down from 100⅜ to 99⅝. Erie advanced from 60⅞ to 61⅜, but reacted ⅛ per cent. Western Union, after selling at 81 and 81¼, fell to 79⅞. Ohio, Wabash, Rock Island, and Indiana Central were higher early in the day, but lost the advance in the afternoon. Nearly all the leading operators are absent from the street, and the fluctuations to-day were made by the smaller class of speculators, the closing tone of weakness being a consequence of tightening money in the afternoon.

Among the business changes on Wall street, Mr. Edward Washburne, well known in Cincinnati, retires from the firm of W. D. Moore & Co., and becomes a parnerin the house of W. D. Whitemore & Co.

Sterling, 109⅛.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81 ex. int.	114	Coupons, '67	113⅜
5-20s of '62	112	Coupons, '68	113⅜
Coupons, '64	112⅜	10-40s	109⅜
Coupons, '65	113⅜	New 5s	111⅜
Coupons, '65 (new) ex. int.	112⅞	Currency 6s	112⅜

STATE BONDS.

Missouris ex. int.	92	Virginias, new	47
Tennessees, new	78	North Carolinas, new	33½
Tennessees, old	78	North Carolinas, old	19
Virginias, old	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	101	St. Paul pfd	77
W. U. Tel	79⅞	Wabash	75⅛
Quicksilver	46⅛	Wabash pfd	85
Adams Express	93⅞	Fort Wayne	92
Wells Fargo	85⅛	Terre Haute	14
American Express	68⅛	Terre Haute pfd	40
United States Ex.	78⅛	Chicago & Alton	111
Pacific Mail	73⅜	C. & A. pfd	112
New York Central	99⅝	O. & M.	48⅛
Erie	61⅛	C., C. & C.	92⅜
Erie pfd	78⅜	C., B. & Q.	137
Harlem	114	Lake Shore	95⅞
Harlem pfd	120	Indiana Central	36⅞
Michigan Central	115	Illinois Central	119
Pittsburgh	89	Union Pacific stocks	37⅛
Northwestern	82	U. P. bonds ex. int.	87⅛
Northwestern pfd	87⅛	Central Pacific bonds ex. int.	99⅛
Rock Island	110⅞	Del., Lack. & W.	92⅛
N. J. Central	101		
St. Paul	53⅛	B., H. & Erie	8⅞

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 2—11 a. m.—Flour, 30s. Wheat—Winter, 12s@12s 2d; spring, 11s 6d@12s 4d; white, 12s 8d@12s 10d; club, 13s 2d@13s 4d. Corn, 29s. Pork, 62s 6d. Lard, 37s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 2—1 p. m.—Breadstuffs firm and unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 2—5 p. m.—Corn, 28s 9d. Rest unchanged.

LONDON, Jan. 2—5 p. m.—Consols—Money, 91⅞@91⅞; account, 91⅞@91⅞; 5-20s of '65, 92⅜; 10-40s, 89; new 5's, 89⅞; Erie, 50⅛.

The bullion on the Bank of England has increased £347,000.

Tallow, 44s 9d.

PARIS, Jan. 2.—RENTES—53 fr 25 c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 2.—Holiday in cotton market to-day.

Breadstuffs quiet. Red winter wheat, 12s@12s 2d. Flour, 30s. Corn, 28s 9d.

Pork, 62s 6d. Beef, 97s 6d. Cheese, 63s. Cumberland middles, 36s; short ribs, 37s.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 2.—CATTLE—To-day, including 25 cars to arrive, 714, making the supply for the week thus far 4,624, or 272 cars, against 88 cars the same time last week. Market slow at Tuesday's rates; buyers and sellers stand apart ¼ to ⅜c. About 1,000 were disposed of yesterday and to-day. Sales: 445 Illinois steers, 1,063 to 1,397 at $5.25@6.50; 144 Ohio do, 1,033 to 1,298 at $5.00@6.00; 20 Ohio stockers, 985, at $4.35; 159 Michigan steers 1,200 to 1,321 at $5.00@5.50; 88 Texas do, 1,013 to 1,114, at $4.00@4.25; 2 Cherokee do, 976, at $4.40; 18 Indians cows and heifers, 1,033, at $4.37½; 39 Indians stockers, 925, at $4.25.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—To-day, 1,200, making the total for the week, thus far, 5,600 against 3,200 for the same time last week. Market active at ¼c advance on last week's rates; all offerings disposed of. Sales 366 Canada sheep, 85 to 135 lbs, at $5.75@650; 381 Canada sheep and lambs, 98 to 119 lbs, at $6.75@7.00; 53 Canada lambs, av. 89 lbs, at 7c; 120 Indiana sheep, av. 95 lbs, at 6c; 525 Michigan sheep, 76 to 100 lbs, at $5.50@6.37½; 150 State sheep, av. 98 lbs, at $6.75; 550 Ohio sheep, 80 to 85 lbs, at $5.75@6.00.

HOGS—To-day, 5,300; total for the week, thus far, 16,000, against 20,500 last week. Market active at 10@12½c per cwt advance on last week's prices. Sales: 1,000 Ohio and Indiana hogs, 180 to 280 lbs, at $4.10@4.12½; 283 Ohio hogs av. 170 lbs, at $4.15; 100 Ohio hogs, 250, at $4.10; 120 Ohio hogs, av. 190 lbs, at $4.15; 100 Ohio hogs, av. 200 lbs, at $4.10. All offerings disposed of.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—The tight money market at the close of the year, when many bills become due, and the bad streets for carting meats, and the soft weather combine against a brisk market. Cattle arrived freely, 3,000 since Monday, and they move slowly at ¼@½c decline, or 9@11c for poor native; 8½@10½c for Texan; and 12@13½c for good to prime steers. Thirteen cars good Texan, 5¾ cwt, sold at 12c; poor, 4¾ cwt, Illinois, 8½c; 4 cars, 6 cwt, 10½c; 2 cars, 7½ cwt, $92.00 each; 2 cars good Ohio, 9 cwt, at 12@13½c. Stock not all sold.

SHEEP—Receipts to-day, 5,000, making 13,000 since Monday. Market dull, and prices weaker. 5 cars good 100 lbs Ohio selling at 7c; car scallawags, 65 lbs, 5½c; car 90 lb Indiana, 6½c; car choice 120 lb Canada, 8⅜c; car 80 lb Michigan, 5⅜c. Fat sheep in fair demand.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, only 4,000, making 11,800 since Monday. Prices rather stronger at 4⅜@4⅝c for live. Dressed advanced to 7c for pigs, 6⅝c for 160 lb, and 5⅛@5⅝c for heavy. Western dressed selling at 5⅛@5⅝c, with few offerings.

Baltimore Cattle Market.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 2.—CATTLE—Opened fairly active, closed dull; very best on sale to-day, 6⅛@7⅛c; that generally rated first quality, 5⅛@6⅛c; medium or good fair quality, 4⅛@5⅛; receipts, 1,396 head; sales, 101 head.

HOGS—Scarcely so firm, and in moderate demand; sales at 5⅛@6c; receipts, 7,224.

SHEEP—Advanced ⅛c; receipts light; demand limited; sales at 4@6⅛c; receipts, 520.

Evening Provision Board.

TWENTY-SECOND STREET AND WABASH AVENUE, Jan. 2.—Sales, 1,000 brls mess pork, cash, at $11.40; 350 tcs lard, seller March, at $7.30.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 2.—Crude petroleum weak and heavy at $2.75 ₩ brl at Parker's Landing, equal to about 7½c ₩ gallon here. Refined quiet and unchanged.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—COTTON—Higher; middling uplands, 20⅛c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour a shade firmer, with fair demand; receipts, 7,000 brls; superfine Western and State at $5.75@6.25; common to good extra, $6.85@7.10; good to choice, $7.15@7.85; white wheat extra, $7.40@9.25; extra Ohio, $7.00@9.25; St. Louis, $7.10@12.50. Rye flour quiet and steady at $4.70@6.50. Corn meal quiet. Wheat a shade firmer, with moderate export and speculative demand; receipts, 24,000 bu; No. 2 Milwaukee, in store and afloat, $1.65@1.66; very choice No. 2 Northwest, $1.63; common No. 2 Chicago, $1.58; No. 3 spring, $1.45@1.53; amber State, $1.90. Rye quiet and firm. Barley more active and firm; No. 3 Western, 92½@95c; No. 2 do, $1.05. Malt quiet. Corn in moderate demand; old Western, mixed, afloat, 66@66½c; do in store, 64c; new do, 65@66c; yellow Western, 67c. Oats quiet and steady; new mixed Western, 46@49c; white, 51c; black Western, 44½@47½c.

EGGS—Firm; Western, 34@36c.

HAY—Quiet and firm.

HOPS—Firm; 42@55c for crop of 1872.

LEATHER—Quiet at 28@31c; Orinoco, 27c.

WOOL—Dull; pulled at 64c; Western Texas, 25c.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and firm; Rio, 16@19½c. Sugar firm, fair to good refining, 9½@9⅝c; Cuba, 9@9⅛c. Molasses dull; N. O., 60@70c. Rice dull and firm at 8⅛c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 11c; refined, 27⅛c.

TURPENTINE—Quiet and firm at 59⅛@60c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; mess, $13.50; prime mess, $14.00@14.25. Beef quiet; mess, $10.00@12.00; extra, $12.00@13.50. Hams dull at $30.00@32.00. Tierce nominal. Cut meats unchanged. Shoulders, 4⅜c. Middles quiet; long clear, 6⅛c; short clear, 7⅛c. Lard firmer; No. 1 to prime steam, 7⅛@7⅜c; kettle, 8@8 1-16c.

BUTTER—Steady and unchanged.

CHEESE—Dull; 11@14½c.

WHISKEY—Heavy and lower; 96@97c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and nominally unchanged. Corn lower; mixed 78c; white, 80c. Oats quiet at 50c.

BRAN—Easier; $1.40.

HAY—Scarce and firm; prime, $42.00; choice, $45.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; held at $13.75. Dry salt meats scarce at 6c, 8c, 8⅛c. Bacon dull at 5⅛c, 9⅛c, 10⅛c @ 10⅛c. Hams scarce at 18c. Lard quiet; tierce, 8⅛@8⅛c; keg, 9⅛@10c.

GROCERIES—Sugar dull; inferior, 6c; common to good common, 6⅛@7⅛c; fair to fully fair, 7⅛@8⅛c; prime, 9c. Molasses active and higher; centrifugal, 43@47c; common, 45@50c; fair to choice, 53@60c. Coffee firmer, at 16@19c.

WHISKEY—Louisiana, 92c.

COTTON—Quiet; sales, 4,000; good ordinary, 18⅛c; low middlings, 19⅛c; middling, 19⅞c; middling Orleans, 19⅞c. Receipts, 4,137; exports, Continent, 1,291; Great Britain, 5,450; Coastwise, 250. Stock, 182,140.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour, higher grades active, others quiet and weak; superfine, $4.50@5.50; extra, $6.37½; Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, $8.25@9.00. Wheat scarce and firm; red, $1.88@1.95; white, $2.00@2.10; No. 1 spring, $1.70@1.75; No. 2 do, $1.62. Rye active at 95c. Corn scarce; old yellow, 64@65c; new, 62@64c. Oats very dull; white, 50c; mixed, 45@47½c. Barley and malt unchanged.

WHISKEY—98c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm and in good demand; Western super, $5.25@6.50; extra, $6.75@8.00. Wheat dull; red Western, $1.80@1.85; amber, $1.95@2.00. Corn scarce and firm; mixed Western, 62c. Oats dull; Western mixed, 46@47c; white, 50c. Rye quiet and firm at 85c@$1.00.

PROVISIONS—Quiet, firm, and unchanged.

BUTTER—Steady; choice Western roll, 27c.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 97c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Jan. 2.—GRAIN—Wheat firm; white State, $2.00. Corn dull at 60c. Barley unchanged.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour and grain unchanged.

OILS—Firm and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork, $12.00. Kettle lard, 7½@7⅝c; steam, 7 1-16@7⅛c; auction sale 700 tcs at $7.00@7.05. Bulk meats and bacon steady and unchanged. Green meats—Sales shoulders at $3.40@3.50; clear ribs, $5.20@5.25; clear, $5.40; hams, 7@9c for 19 to 14 lbs average.

HOGS—Easier at $3.75@3.90; sales mostly at $3.80@3.85; receipts past 2 days, 21,878.

WHISKEY—Firm at 88c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour better and very firm. Wheat strong; No. 1 red winter held No. 2, $1.70. Corn quiet; mixed, 45@46c. Oats quiet and steady; No. 1 State, 37c.

REFINED PETROLEUM—Quiet; standard white, 22@22½c; prime do, 23@23½c for car lots.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; fall supers, $4.75@5.50; extra, $5.50@5.75; XX, $6.50@6.75. Wheat less active, but prices maintained; No. 2 spring, $1.24@1.25; No. 3 red fall, $1.70; No. 2 do, $1.90. Corn firmer and a shade higher; 30½@31c on East track; 34@35c in elevator. Oats firm at 26½@27c in elevator. Barley quiet and firm at 70c. Rye firm at 75c.

WHISKEY—Dull at 92c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $12.00. Bulk meats more active; sales of short clear middles at 6¼@6⅜c; order lots shoulders at 4c; clear rib at 5⅜c; clear at 6c. Bacon quiet; small sales shoulders at 5c; clear rib at 7⅛c; clear at 7⅛c. Lard easier; prime steam, 6⅞@7c.

HOGS—Quiet at $3.30@3.70. Receipts, 8,835.

CATTLE—Unchanged.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat dull and lower; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.68; amber Michigan cash and seller January, $1.68; No. 1 red, $1.68½; No. 2, do, $1.63. Corn steady; high mixed, 37⅛c; low mixed, 37⅛c; yellow, 37⅛c. Oats dull and a shade lower; No. 2, 32c; Michigan, 33c; rejected, 30⅛c.

DRESSED HOGS—$4.40@4.50.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 100,000 bu; corn, 24,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 1,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 2.—COTTON—Firm; good ordinary, 17⅛c; low middling, 18⅞@19c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and nominal. Corn in fair demand, but lower at 60c. Oats dull at 64c. Corn meal quiet at $3.20.

HAY—Scarce at $30.00.

BRAN—Nominal.

BULK MEATS—In fair demand and firm; shoulders, 4⅛c; sides, 6@6⅛c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Jan. 2.—GRAIN—Wheat fairly active, but lower; extra, $1.89; No. 1, $1.78@1.79; amber, $1.64. Corn, 41⅛c. Oats dull, at 33⅛c.

DRESSED HOGS—$4.50@4.55.

TOTAL STOCK—Wheat in store here: Extra white, 33,000 bu; No. 1, 62,000 bu; No. 2, 25,000 bu; amber, 29,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 2.—FLOUR—Firm; extra family, $6.75; A No. 1, $8.00.

PROVISIONS—Steady, with a fair demand; Mess pork, $12.50. Bacon shoulders, 5c; clear rib, 7⅛c; clear, 8c, packed. Bulk shoulders, 4⅛c; clear rib, 6⅛c; clear sides, 6⅜c, packed. Green meats quiet. Lard, 7⅛@8⅛c.

HOGS—Firm; demand exceeds supply; heavy grades sell at $3.90@4.00 on cars. Receipts since Tuesday, 2,000.

WHISKEY—Firm, at 89c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.30; No. 2, $1.22. Oats in fair demand but lower; No. 2, 26c. Corn dull and a shade lower No. 2, 33⅛c. Rye dull and a shade lower; No. 1, 70c. Barley dull and a shade a shade lower; No. 2, 70c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 61,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 1,000 bu.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE!

STORE TOO SMALL! AND STOCK TOO LARGE!

Consequently we shall sell through the month of January from our immense stock of MEDIUM and RICH FURNITURE

AT COST! FOR CASH!

This is a rare opportunity to get bargains as we shall positively do as we say.

SAMPSON, GILBERT & CO., 267 AND 269 WABASH-AV.

SPECTACLES.

MONEY CANNOT BUY IT! For Sight is Priceless!! But the Diamond Spectacles will Preserve It

TRADE MARK

If you value your eyesight use these perfect Lenses, ground from minute crystal pebbles, melted together, and derive their name, "Diamond," on account of their Hardness and Brilliancy. They will last many years without change, and are warranted superior to all others in use. Manufactured by J. E. SPENCER & CO., Opticians, New York.

CAUTION—None genuine unless stamped with our trade mark.

For sale by responsible agents throughout the Union. J. B. MAYO & CO., 468 State-st. and 21 West Madison-st., and W. M. MAYO, corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-st., JOHN G. ASHLEMAN, No. 452 Wabash-av., Jewellers and Opticians, are sole agents for Chicago, Ill., from whom they can only be obtained. No peddlers employed.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of KNIGHT, BAKER & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either member of the late firm is authorised to sign in liquidation.

C. A. KNIGHT.
WM. T. BAKER,
W. F. COBB.

Chicago, Jan. 1, 1873.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned, successors of Knight, Baker & Co., have this day formed a Copartnership, under the firm name of WM. T. BAKER & CO., for the transaction of a general Commission business in Grain, Provisions, &c. Liberal advances made on property in store or shipments to Eastern ports.

WM. T. BAKER,
W. F. COBB.

Chicago, Jan. 1, 1873.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given, that the partnership lately existing between J. B. Lyon, Thomas B. Rice, and George J. Brine, under the firm name of J. B. Lyon & Co., has expired by limitation. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by J. B. Lyon and Thomas B. Rice, and all demands on said partnership are to be presented to them for payment.

J. B. LYON,
THOMAS B. RICE,
GEORGE J. BRINE.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

The members of Dearborn Lodge No. 310 A. F. and A. M. are requested to attend the Regular Communication, Friday evening, Jan. 3, 1873. Installation of officers. Visitors are cordially invited. By order of the W. Master.
A. T. LARGE, Secretary.

Masonic.

Corinthian Chapter, No. 69, R. A. M.—Special convocation this (Friday) evening at 7½ o'clock. Work on the M. Degree.
J. O. DICKERSON, Secretary.

Masonic.

Oriental Lodge, No. 33, A. F. & A. M.—Regular communication this (Friday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, for business, in parlor of Oriental Hall, 122 LaSalle-st. By order of the Master.
E. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

I. O. of O. F.

Chicago Encampment will hold its next meeting in Odd Fellows Hall, corner Clark and Washington-sts., for installation, payment of dues, &c. All the members, as well as visitors, are cordially requested to be present.
CHARLES PERKINS, Scribe.

Masonic.

Regular Convocation of Washington Chapter, No. 43, R. A. M., this (Friday) evening at 7½ o'clock. Installation of officers.
JOHN WHITLEY, Secretary.

BANK STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Prairie State Loan and Trust Company,

AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS

Tuesday, December 31, 1872.

RESOURCES.

Time Loans secured by Real Estate		$343,[illegible]
Time Loans secured by Cash Collaterals		107,213.45
Demand Loans secured by Cash Collaterals		[illegible]
United States and Cook County Bonds	$89,[illegible]	
Other stocks and bonds at their cash value	46,550.00	
Revenue Stamps	150.00	
Cash and Exchange	234,947.04	371,[illegible]
Real Estate (our new banking house)		[illegible]
Furniture and fixtures, including safes		[illegible]
Expenses		7,742.13
Taxes paid		1,406.90
		$1,017,796.31

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$150,000.00
Undivided earnings	59,928.36
Deposits	807,867.95
	$1,017,796.31

JAMES W. SCOVILLE, President.
C. B. MEYER, Cashier.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF

The State Savings Institution

OF CHICAGO,

Wednesday Morning, Jan. 1, 1873.

RESOURCES.

United States Bonds	$500,000.00
Illinois and Missouri State Bonds	255,000.00
County, City, and Park Bonds	238,000.00
Mortgage Loans on Real Estate	1,437,012.54
Demand Loans on Collaterals	537,672.16
Time Loans on Collaterals	659,186.13
Real Estate	112,151.36
Safes, Furniture, and Fixtures	6,000.00
Cash and Exchange	1,097,082.39
	$4,842,005.15

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$105,000.00
Surplus Fund	105,000.00
Undivided Profits	3,137.59
Deposits	4,629,867.56
	$4,842,005.15

JOHN C. DORE, President.
CHAS. D. BICKFORD, Cashier.

QUARTERLY REPORT Of the Condition of the

UNION TRUST COMPANY BANK

Northeast Corner Clark & Madison-sts.,

At Close of Business, Dec. 31, 1872.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts—		
Real estate, first mortgage, on improved city property	$185,762.87	
Cook County bonds	16,000.00	
Demand approved collaterals	59,990.31	
Time approved collaterals	182,735.69	$444,488.87
Cash on hand and New York and Boston exchange		$239,466.32
Banking house		35,500.00
Fixtures		4,900.00
Revenue stamps		196.86
		$724,551.96

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$125,000.00
Surplus	32,069.72
Undivided earnings	50.00
Due depositors	566,243.21
Certified checks	1,189.03
	$724,551.96

J. H. PEARSON, Vice President.
W. B. HOSWELL, Cashier.
Trustees—W. K. McAllister, John Buehler, E. F. Pulsifer, S. W. Rawson, J. H. Pearson, James Longley, James Ward.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

German Savings Bank

OF CHICAGO,

On the Morning of January 2, 1873.

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$200,000.00
Surplus capital	12,500.00
Profit and loss	6,990.37
Dividend payable Stockholders Jan. 7	10,000.00
Dividend of last July not yet called for	145.00
Due depositors	1,513,524.88
	$1,743,160.25

RESOURCES.

Amount invested in United States, State of Illinois, Cook County, Chicago City, and West Chicago Park Bonds	$398,322.98
Loans on first mortgage real estate	1,007,790.19
Cash on hand and in bank	134,987.30
Cost of burglar-proof safe	2,050.00
	$1,743,150.25

HENRY GRENEBAUM, President.
A. WISE, Cashier.
Chicago, Jan. 2, 1873.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

Election Notice.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago Gas Light & Coke Company will be held at the office of the Company, on Monday, Jan. 13, between the hours of 3 and 4 p. m., for the election of Directors to serve the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
JAMES K. BURTIS, Secretary.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Fifth National Bank of Chicago, for the election of directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of said bank, in Chicago, on Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1873, between the hours of 3 and 5 p. m.
ISAAC G. LOMBARD Cashier.
Chicago, Dec. 10, 1872.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Through Bills of Lading from Europe

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.'S

American-European Express

FAST FREIGHT LINE.

IN BOND from the different ports of EUROPE to the UNITED STATES, and CANADAS. Goods forwarded without delay in New York from Transhipment or Custom's Examination. NO CHARGE FOR FORWARDING AT NEW YORK

The attention of Importers is requested to the new arrangements for immediate dispatch of Merchandise on THROUGH BILLS OF LADING.

For further particulars apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Freight Department, 72 Broadway, New York.

Or IN EUROPE to

WHITE STAR LINE OF STEAMERS	Liverpool
THE NATIONAL STEAMSHIP CO.	Liverpool
THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS	Glasgow
STAVELEY & Co., 1 The Temple	Liverpool
THOMAS MEADOWS & Co., 35 Milk-st.	London
SMITH, SUNDIUS & Co., 22 Gracechurch-st.	London
W. R. SUTTON & Co., 25 Aldersgate-st.	London
WILLIAM TAYLOR, 4 Renfield-st.	Glasgow
SMITH, SUNDIUS & Co.	Plymouth and Southampton
LHERBETTE, KANE & Co., 22 Rue Quatre Septembre	Paris
LHERBETTE, KANE & Co., 87 Place du Commerce	Havre
JAMES R. McDONALD & Co.	Hamburg
UHLMAN & Co.	Hamburg, Bremen, and Leipzig

Who issue through Bills of Lading and give full particulars.

Goods consigned to "Care of AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., New York," forwarded and delivered in any part of Europe FREE OF COMMISSIONS in New York.

Election Notice.

Notice is hereby given that there will be a meeting of the stockholders of the Merchants' Savings Loan & Trust Company, at their office, in the city of Chicago, on Tuesday, Jan. 7, 1873, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 12 o'clock m., for the election of eleven Trustees, to serve during the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
CHARLES HENROTIN, Cashier.

NOTICE.

The rates for storing and handling Grain in the Chicago and St. Louis Elevator, for the ensuing year, will be the same as those established by law.
R. M. & O. S. HOUGH & CO.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Directors of the INTERNATIONAL BANK have declared a dividend of 10 per cent on the capital stock of said Bank, payable Jan. 15, 1873.
FRANCIS A. HOFFMANN, Cashier.

MUSICAL.

Mason & Hamlin Organ Co.,

81 Wabash-av., corner Van Buren-st. These Organs are acknowledged to be unrivalled in excellence. See ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND TESTIMONIAL CIRCULAR. Organs to rent.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 2, 1873.

The year opens with some slight alleviation of the stringency in the money market, which is thus far mainly attributable to the fact that the National Banks have got past their expected call for a report, and are letting out money a little more freely. The disbursement of local dividends is also having an effect to set money in circulation and helps the liquidation of indebtedness. The demand for loans, however, has been held back until the opening of the year, and is now very active. It is, therefore, not improbable that the demand may soon run temporarily ahead of the supply. But we shall soon begin to feel the effect of interest and dividend disbursements at the East, and the money markets generally will probably relax into a comparatively easy condition by the middle of the month.

New York exchange is in great demand, and, notwithstanding the liberal supply, sells at 50c per $1,000 premium between banks.

BANK PROFITS, ETC.

In addition to the list of local dividends given in our paper of Jan. 1, we give the following:

First National Bank, 5 per cent for the half year to Dec. 31.

Third National Bank, 5 per cent for the half year to Dec 31, payable Jan. 15.

Fifth National Bank, 7 per cent for the half year to Dec. 31, and adds $20,000 to contingent fund.

Commercial National Bank, 5 per cent for the half year to Dec. 31.

Fourth National Bank, 5 per cent for the half year.

Corn Exchange National Bank, 5 per cent for the half year.

City National Bank declared a 6 per cent dividend for the half year to Nov. 1.

Cook County National, 5 per cent for the half year to Dec. 31.

Manufacturers' National Bank declared a 3 per cent dividend for the quarter to Dec. 31, and carried $50,000 to surplus, this latter amount being a recovery of bad debts, which, after the fire, were supposed lost, and charged to profit and loss.

The National Bank of Commerce pays 2½ per cent for the quarter ending Dec. 31.

The Union National Bank pays a 5 per cent dividend for the half year ending Dec. 31, out of earnings since Oct. 1. On Oct. 1 the bank made a stock dividend of 33 per cent out of surplus and accumulated earnings up to that date.

The Merchants' Savings, Loan & Trust Company pays a dividend of 2½ per cent for the quarter ending Dec. 31, and adds $50,000 to its surplus out of the earnings of the half year. The names of this bank and of its President, Mr. Solomon A. Smith, are so similar to those of the late National Loan & Trust Company, G. C. Smith, President, that people frequently confound the two, and the present is taken as a convenient opportunity to correct the error. The latter has ceased to do business, and would have passed entirely out of existence but for the fact that it is a party to a large insurance suit.

As a rule, the net profits of the seventeen or eighteen leading commercial banks of this city during the past year have been from 18 to 20 per cent. Out of these profits the most of them will have paid dividends to the extent of 10 to 12 per cent per annum, the remainder of their profits being added to surplus funds, or kept in "contingent funds" to use in future dividends or in additions to capital. This, however, is the case with none but such as have been in operation for at least two years, and have had an established business and reputation for the last year.

THE SAVINGS BANKS.

The leading savings banks of this city, though not required by law to make statements, have voluntarily established the custom. The five institutions that have already published statements are probably the only ones that will do so. From the summary of the leading items of their statements, given below, it will be seen that they hold $8,958,284 of deposits, which is nearly four-fifths of all the savings deposits in the city. Of this amount, which, together with their capital, makes the aggregate amount of $9,930,935, 36 per cent is invested in mortgages on real estate, 17 per cent in time and demand loans on collaterals, 22 per cent in stocks and bonds of various kinds, over 21 per cent in cash and exchange on hand, and about 4 per cent in real estate, office fixtures, stationery, stamps, etc.:

LIABILITIES.

	Capital and surplus.	Deposits.
State Savings Institution	$212,137	$4,628,864
German Savings Bank	219,480	1,525,669
Merchants', Farmers', and Mechanics'	101,606	1,336,670
Prairie State Loan and Trust Company	209,928	807,867
Commercial Loan Company	129,500	660,211
	$972,651	$8,958,284

RESOURCES.

	Loans on Real Es'te.	Loans on Collat'als.	St'ks&b'ds on hand.	Cash and Ex. on h'd
State Savings Institution	$1,457,012	$1,195,858	$903,000	$1,097,982
German Sav'gs Institution	1,007,790	......	598,322	134,987
Merchants' Far'mers' & Mec's	539,041	220,644	280,319	292,493
Prairie State L. & Trust Co.	343,538	205,463	136,186	371,283
Commer'l Loan Company	280,941	138,382	101,076	230,389
	$3,608,332	$1,760,347	$2,198,903	$2,127,135

In connection with the above, we would call attention to the elaborate statement, on another page, of the Merchants', Farmers' & Mechanics' Savings Bank, which was one of the first to inaugurate the custom of savings banks publishing voluntary reports. The officers of this bank pay unusual attention to statistics, and the information given in their annual reports give information which not only shows the condition of their bank, but even rise into the higher domain of political economy, and are of value as records of the progress of the laboring classes in the accumulation of money.

CHICAGO BANK CLEARINGS FROM 1869 TO 1872.

The following table, showing the bank clearings for the years 1869, 1870, 1871, and 1872, furnish a decidedly gratifying exhibit, the last presenting an immense increase over the preceding years:

1872.	
Quarter ending March 31	$197,147,806.61
Quarter ending June 30	247,150,355.35
Quarter ending September 30	283,212,769.83
Quarter ending December 31	265,549,571.67
Total	$993,060,503.47
1871.	
March 31	$213,879,551.77
June 30	230,766,056.01
September 30	256,512,994.49
December 31	177,778,152.46
Total	$878,936,754.73
1870.	
March 31	$169,400,572.03
June 30	204,290,577.73
September 30	215,850,904.14
December 31	221,133,982.38
Total	$810,676,036.28
1869.	
March 31	$166,859,926.74
June 30	176,301,175.67
September 30	189,385,898.03
December 31	202,114,949.47
Total	$734,661,949.91

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Thursday, Jan. 2:

CITY PROPERTY.

Lot 22 and w 15 ft of Lot 21, in Block 6 of McNeill's Blocks 6 and 7, Wright's Addition, dated Dec. 27; consideration, $15,000.

Wilcox st, 178 2-10 ft w of California st, s f, 25x124 ft dated Sept. 16; consideration, $325.

South Park av, near Thirty-fourth st, e f, 30x127 9-10 ft, with buildings, dated May 1; consideration, $7,644.

North Paulina st, bet North av and Keenon sts, e f, 24 feet to alley, dated Dec. 30; consideration, $800.

State st, s of and near Twenty-eighth st, w f, 40x106 ft, dated Dec. 28; consideration, $6,400.

Pine st, s e cor of Chicago av, w f, 50x300 ft to lake shore, dated Dec. 27; consideration, $25,000.

Van Buren st, bet Franklin st and Fifth av, n f, Lot 65, dated May 28; consideration, $7,200.

North Hoyne st, n e cor of Evergreen av, w f, Lots 25 to 28, dated Dec. 8; consideration, $3,600.

Sub Lot 34 of Lots 4 and 5, etc., in Block 32 of Sheffield's Addition, dated Dec. 14; consideration, $700.

Waller st, bet Mitchell and Hastings sts, e f, undivided ½ of 26 ft to alley, dated Jan. 2; consideration, $1,000.

Blue Island av, n e cor of Sixteenth st, Lot 95 (except railroad), dated Jan. 1; consideration, $4,100.

Lot 7 of Lots 27, 10, and 15, in Block 7, Sec 6, 39, 14, dated Nov. 26; consideration, $675.

Lot 16, in Block 18, in Butler, Wright and Webster's Addition, dated Jan. 2; consideration, $3,000.

Emerald av, s of Thirty-first st, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated Jan. 2; consideration, $1,100.

Henry st, w of and near Blue Island av, s f, Lots 25 and 26, with improvements, dated Jan. 1; consideration, $5,000.

Lots 21 and 22, in Block 1, in Peck's subdivision in s e ¼ of Sec. 11,39, 13,(s of Lake st,) dated Oct. 25, 1872, consideration, $3,000.

Milwaukee av, bet Ellen and Houston sts, n e f, 25 ft to alley, dated Dec. 30; consideration, $2,000.

West Lake st, near Seymour st, s f, 48 ft, dated May 18, 1872; consideration, $2,100.

West Tyler st, 149 ft w of Loomis st, s f, 25x151 9-10 ft, dated Jan. 2; consideration, $2,500.

West Tyler st, 174 ft w of Loomis st, s f, 25x151 9-10 ft, dated Jan. 2; consideration, $2,500.

Mitchell st, 25 ft w of Laflin st, n f, 25x124 ft, dated Dec. 2; consideration, $1,100.

Western av, 91 ft s of Taylor st, w f, 75x100 ft, dated Dec. 16; consideration, $2,400.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 8, in Klinger's north 4 acres of s e ¼ n e ¼ of n w ¼ Sec. 10, 38, 14, dated Oct. 8; consideration, $4,675.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 2.

The following were the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past forty-eight hours, and for the corresponding day one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	RECEIPTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.
Flour, brls	9,767	10,355	8,364	7,778
Wheat, bu	37,324	54,285	8,733	3,040
Corn, bu	115,675	394,920	2,264	29,156
Oats, bu	41,510	69,430	32,616	19,927
Rye, bu	5,154	7,351	750	356
Barley, bu	10,680	24,975	4,500	13,571
Grass Seed, lbs	50,610	169,900	47,857	75,130
Flax Seed, lbs	....	....	....	....
Broom Corn, lbs	16,000	109,032	9,770	....
Cured Meats, lbs	501,890	310,720	2730,500	3652,414
Beef, brls	20	130	....	99
Pork, brls	....	1,293	130	1,524
Lard, lbs	113,950	675,620	1302,370	1361,659
Tallow, lbs	27,110	63,150	20,500	....
Butter, lbs	33,164	97,005	32,295	54,830
Dressed Hogs, No	1,233	5,579	2,439	2,715
Live Hogs, No	26,780	30,880	2,916	7,243
Cattle, No	4,507	2,938	969	1,371
Sheep, No	1,611	2,294	742	538
Hides, lbs	110,842	406,260	19,959	194,133
Highwines, brls	126	847	932	700
Wool, lbs	35,820	28,096	227,430	77,660
Potatoes, bu	2,182	6,576	....	....
Lumber, m ft	265	1,035	....	....
Shingles, m	569	....	423	1,416
Lath, m	100	140	55	468
Salt, brls	150	610	280	3,784

Withdrawn during the two days past from store for city consumption: 2,502 bu wheat; 1,199 bu corn; 2,293 bu oats; 812 bu rye; 4,604 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 121 cars wheat; 327 cars corn; 65 cars oats; 13 cars rye; 33 cars barley. Total, 559 cars, or 228,000 bu.

The position of G. M. How, Esq., in relation to the Presidency of the Board of Trade, having been misunderstood in some quarters, we may state that that gentleman withdrew his name after the announcement of the vote on Tuesday, nominating C. E. Culver, Esq., and thanked the gentlemen who supported him. He did *not* receive their votes under protest.

There is considerable dissatisfaction expressed on 'Change at the recent proposal to make a second extension of the stock, to $900,000. The step is claimed to be entirely uncalled for; but the protestation is chiefly heard from gentlemen who have only a secondary interest in the matter, through being part owners of the shares held by the Board of Trade.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were moderately active to-day, except provisions; but the majority exhibited an eased feeling among holders, wheat being the principal exception. Our receipts of grain were rather larger than the average of the past month, and operators seemed generally to fear that they will increase in volume now that the holidays are over. The grocery market exhibited a firmer tone than on the preceding days of the week, and in Rio and Java coffees, and in certain grades of refined sugars, a slight advance was established. There was no noticeable improvement in the demand, but our jobbers are looking for an early revival of trade, and as they are generally carrying light stocks, the prevalent feeling is one of firmness. Dry goods were moving to a limited extent only, and prices were without change. All descriptions of cotton textiles are exceedingly firm, while in some lines there are indications of an early advance. The butter market was only moderately active, and former quotations were unchanged. Cheese was a trifle firmer. Coal remains steady. In the hay market trading was light, owing to the difficulty of obtaining cars. A fair number of Eastern orders are being placed from day to day, but dealers find it impossible to fill them, at present. Hides and leather remain firm. An advance of 1c in No. 1 city and No. 1 country upper were the only quotable changes. The oil market was quiet, but generally firm, the exception being carbon, in which a further decline of a ½c is noted. Tobacco, wood, and pig iron were steady and unchanged. Alcohol was quiet and unchanged. The demand for brick-lime cement, etc., was light, being restricted to small lots. Prices were without change. Lumber was quiet and steady. Cooperage was unchanged. Pork barrels and tierces were in moderate demand. The metals, nails, etc., were without new features. The wool market was quiet, excepting a moderate inquiry for fine washed fleece. Values are about the same. Broom corn was unchanged. Choice grades are in demand and scarce, but old and red corn is in large supply and almost unsalable. Hops are in fair demand, the trading being mostly among dealers. The firmness previously noted continues. Prime Western are held at 40@45c; and sales have been made to brewers at 50c on time. Seeds were quiet, if we accept a limited amount of trading in timothy and clover. Prices are without material change. The market was very liberally supplied with game and poultry, and in consequence of a light demand and unfavorable weather, prices were weak and of a decided downward tendency. Turkeys are quoted at 10@12½c, chickens at $2.00@3.00, and grouse at $3.50@3.75; quail at $1.10@1.25. Green fruits were in moderate request in small lots at previous prices. Potatoes were quiet and unchanged, although hardly as firm, as the weather is favorable for shippers.

Highwines were dull at the quotation of Tuesday last, in sympathy with reported dulness in New York, and closed with sellers at 89½c. Sales were limited to 100 brls in two lots at 89½c per gallon.

Dressed hogs were dull and 5c per 100 lbs lower, though receipts were less than heretofore, and live hogs were quoted 10c higher. The weather seemed very much as if it was the beginning of a regular January thaw, during which dressed hogs are not in favor with shippers, and they avoided them to-day. Sales were reported of 230 head at $4.35; 60 at $4.32½c; 109 at $4.30; and 60 on private terms. Total, 449 head. Several lots were left over, unsold.

Provisions were quiet and irregular, but generally dull. Mess pork was inactive and nominally unchanged from the reduced quotations of Tuesday last; there was no apparent demand, but holders would not lower their views, seeing that live hogs were reported 10c per 100 lbs higher. Lard was moderately active, and steady at former quotations, at which there were free sellers, but they would not concede anything, for reasons above noted on pork. Green hams were in good demand, and averaged nearly ⅛c per lb higher, being already sold ahead, while they are still in urgent request from curers. Other meats were inactive, except one trade in shoulders; there seemed to be a fair number of orders on the market, but at lower prices, which holders were not disposed to accept. Meats may be quoted firm at unchanged prices. It is stated that the indications are that a considerable proportion of the hogs in some sections of the country are already in, and it is certain that our packing at the close of this week will be much farther behind the record of last year's work to date than at any previous time this season. Our packers are offering but little product, in view of these facts. The wires were down between Chicago and Canadian points, and the agent of one of our Eastern lines gave notice that they could not receive meats before next Monday. These things helped to quietude to-day, at the following range of prices: Mess Pork—Old, $11.00@11.25; new pork, cash or seller January, $11.35@11.40; do seller February, $11.50@11.55; do seller March, $11.65@11.70; do seller April, $11.85@11.90; prime mess, $10.50; extra prime, $8.75. Lard, cash, or seller January, $7.00; do seller February, $7.12½; do seller March, $7.25; do seller April, 7.50. Sweet pickled hams, 7⅞@8⅛c, and green hams at 7⅝c for 15-lb averages, and 7½c for 16-lb averages. Green shoulders, 3½c; do rough sides, 4⅜c; do short ribs, 4⅝@5c; do short clear, 5⅛@5¼c; dry salted meats quotable at 3⅞c for shoulders; 5⅝@5½c for short ribs, and 5⅝@5¾c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, seller January, quoted at 3⅞c. English meats for delivery in January, 5⅝c for Cumberlands; 5⅝c for short ribs or long clear; 6c for short clear; 8⅛@8⅛c for long cut hams. Bacon is quoted at 4⅝c for shoulders, 7½c for clear ribs, 7⅝c for short clear, all packed. Mess beef, $8.50@9.00; extra mess do, $9.50@10.00; beef hams, $27.00@28.00. City tallow, 7⅞@7⅝c; grease quotable at 5⅜@6½c. Sales were reported of 1,700 tcs lard at 7c; 100 brls do at 7½c; 300 tcs do (second brand) at $6.95; 250 tcs do seller March at $7.30; 100,000 lbs shoulders, seller March, at 3⅝c; 10,000 lbs green bellies at 6½c; 2,000 pcs green hams (14 lbs) at 8c; 5,000 pcs and 40,000 lbs do (15 lbs) at 7⅝c; 5,000 pcs do, seller two months, at 7⅝c; 120,000 lbs do (16 lbs) at 7½c; 40,000 lbs do (17 lbs) at 6⅝c.

Flour was very quiet, there being an almost utter absence of orders from outside the city, and only a light demand from the local trade; but the market was firm in sympathy with wheat; our stocks being also light (only 25,582 brls,) while New York was quoted strong, though quiet. Bran was steady. Cash Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras (Gold Chop) at $9.25; 200 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring extras at $6.40, 100 brls do at $6.25; 100 brls do at $5.50; 70 brls do at $5.00; 100 brls do on private terms; 76 brls winter superfines at $5.00; 100 brls do spring at $3.25; 25 brls rye (Rock River) at $4.50. Total, 971 brls. Also, 10 tons bran at $11.26; 30 tons at $11.00, on track. The market closed at the following range of prices:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$7.50@ 9.75
Red winter extras	6.50@ 7.55
Good to choice spring extras	5.50@ 6.50
Low to medium	4.50@ 5.25
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.00@ 7.25
Spring superfines	3.00@ 4.50
Rye flour	4.00@ 4.50
Buckwheat flour	7.50@ 8.00
Bran	11.00@ ....

Wheat was active, and much more irregular than usual, but showed considerable strength on the average, recovering 4½c from the closing price of yesterday, and 3½c from the close of Tuesday. The market was strong early under the impression that all the forced selling out had been already accomplished, and that it was safe to buy in. But there were still plenty of sellers; some anxious to realize on general principles, and several on whom margins were called, with which it was not convenient to respond. All this was cleared out of the way by a little past 12 o'clock, and then the early feeling again prevailed, there being numerous orders on the floor from outside parties, who had been attracted by the reported drop of the past two days. That decline was only a natural reaction from the steady upward march preceding the holidays, which had resulted from persistent buying, and the weakness was due to a general rush to realize at a profit. New York was quoted strong, and there were rumors of firmness in Liverpool, but the latter probably had no real foundation. There was a better demand for car lots for shipment, especially of the lower grades. Seller February opened at $1.21⅛, advanced to $1.22⅝, declined to $1.21⅜, and advanced to $1.25⅛@1.25¼ at the close. Seller the month, or cash No. 2 spring, sold at $1.19⅛@1.22⅜, and seller March at $1.23⅛@1.27¼, closing at the outside. No. 1 spring closed nominal, the sale at $1.25 being an early one. No. 3 spring closed firm, at $1.08; and rejected do at 94c. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 1 spring, $1.25; 10,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.21⅛; 27,800 bu do at $1.21⅛; 1,200 bu do at $1.21⅜; 18,200 bu do at $1.21; 10,000 bu do at $1.20⅞; 11,600 bu do at $1.20⅝; 28,800 bu do at $1.20⅜; 5,000 bu do at $1.20⅛; 11,600 bu do at $1.20; 14,800 bu do at $1.19⅞; 8,600 bu do at $1.19⅛; 7,800 bu No. 3 spring at $1.08; 5,000 bu do at $1.07⅞; 4,800 bu do at $1.07⅛; 3,200 bu do at $1.07; 1,600 bu do at $1.06⅞; 2,400 bu do at $1.06; 1,600 bu do at $1.05⅛; 800 bu do at $1.05; 1,600 bu rejected spring at 94c; 1,200 bu do at 92c; 800 bu choice by sample at $1.28⅛, delivered; 800 bu do at $1.28, delivered; 400 bu do at $1.24, on track. Total, 180,400 bu.

Corn was active, but declined about ⅛c further, as a consequence of liberal receipts, which affected not only the price of winter deliveries, but also the summer options, which have been in steadily growing favor for several days past. New York was quoted dull, and there was (as usual) no shipping demand, while the short interest seemed to be listless. The bulk of the business done seemed to consist of transfers from this month to next, by parties who wished to keep in the trade but wanted somebody else to carry the corn for them. Seller the month, or cash No. 2, sold at 35⅝@35⅜c; seller February at 31⅝@31⅝c; seller March at 32⅛c; seller May at 37@37⅛c; and seller June at 37½@38c; the winter options closing at the outside. Cash sales were reported of 5,000 bu No. 2 at 31c; 10,000 bu do at 30½c; 64,000 bu do at 30⅝c; 36,000 bu do at 30⅝c; 34,200 bu do at 30⅛c; 6,000 bu rejected at 29c. Total, 155,200 bu.

Oats were more active, but declined ⅛@¼c under a pressure to sell, and closed dull at the inside prices of the session. As in corn, the principal business transacted was the changing of January options over into February, and car lots were not much wanted, though New York was quoted strong. Seller the month, or cash No. 2, sold at 24⅛@24⅜c, seller February at 25⅛@25⅝c, seller May at 29@29⅛c, and seller last half May at 30c. Cash sales were reported of 6,800 bu No. 2 at 24⅜c; 18,600 bu do at 24⅛c; 11,600 bu do at 24⅛c; 600 bu rejected at 21c; 600 bu by sample (white) at 32c on track. Total, 38,200 bu.

Rye was rather more active than on Tuesday, but weak, declining 1c under the prospect of a more liberal supply. The market closed nominal at 67c for No. 2, and 62@62½c for rejected. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 at 68c; 1,200 bu do at 67½c; 3,200 bu do at 67c; 800 bu do at 66½c. Total, 6,000 bu.

Barley was dull and ½c lower on No. 2, with little change on the lower grades. No. 2 opened at 65c, and closed at 64½c. No. 3 closed at 52½c in ordinary houses. Seller the month sold at 64⅛@64⅝c, and seller February at 65c. Cash sales were reported of 3,600 bu No. 2 at 65c; 5,000 bu do at 64⅝c; 2,000 bu do at 64½c; 800 bu No. 3 (A., D. & Co.) at 54c; 7,600 bu do at 52½c; 1,600 bu rejected at 42c; 1,600 bu do at 41c; 400 bu by sample at 75c; 800 bu do at 60c; 400 bu do at 53c; 400 bu do at 50c. Total, 24,200 bu.

The following were the imports of foreign goods at the port of New York for the week ending Dec. 28:

	1870.	1871.	1872.
Dry goods	$1,243,643	$1,097,279	$977,472
Gen. mdse	3,631,013	3,814,872	3,598,287
Total for week	$4,874,656	$4,912,151	$4,575,759
Prev. reported	294,439,736	367,674,332	414,154,832
Since Jan. 1	$299,314,392	$372,586,483	$418,730,591

PRODUCE STATISTICS.

The New York *Produce Exchange Circular* has the following:

Receipts of flour and grain at seaboard ports from Jan. 1 to Dec. 21, inclusive, for two years:

	1872.	1871.
Flour, brls	7,636,119	9,124,638
Wheat, bu	24,883,460	41,949,354
Corn, bu	71,742,775	43,495,589
Oats, bu	21,841,729	21,475,259
Barley, bu	5,328,270	4,048,827
Rye, bu	602,096	1,376,436
Total grain, bu	124,368,330	112,345,465

Foreign exports of breadstuffs from the United States to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland from Sept. 1:

From	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New York, to Dec. 24	198,832	6,346,689	7,676,550
New Orleans, to Dec. 18	3,966	....	207,647
Philadelphia, to Dec. 21	....	219,985	1,212,449
Baltimore, to Dec. 21	29	23,129	1,106,538
Boston, to Dec. 21	15,020	126,728	443,837
San Francisco, to Nov. 13	1,763	5,298,566	....
Other ports to latest date	13,005	53,214	....
Total, 1872-73	232,605	12,068,281	10,647,021
Total, 1871-72	180,137	8,474,249	6,417,364
Total, 1870-71	478,705	9,835,439	184,326
Total, 1869-70	454,359	16,625,218	....

To the Continent:

From	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Rye, bu.
New York, to Dec. 24	1,319	167,736	86,451	16,067
Other ports to latest dates	5	.....	49,397	....
Total, 1872-73	1,324	167,736	135,848	16,067
Total, 1871-72	7,741	2,309,566	2486,81	325,430
Total, 1870-71	30,926	743,020	3,348	....
Total, 1869-70	10,864	557,620	24,980	51,118

Imports of foreign breadstuffs into the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the eleven months, ended Nov. 30, for the last three years, and their sources:

	1870. cwts., 112 lbs.	1871. cwts., 112 lbs.	1872. cwts., 112 lbs.
Wheat			
Russia	9,446,686	14,859,232	16,324,297
Denmark	326,537	123,553	399,903
Germany	3,299,914	2,852,289	3,649,164
France	212,608	134,841	2,468,500
Austrian Territories	46,272	269,147	54,732
Turkey, &c	434,871	1,411,746	822,315
Egypt	104,950	711,179	2,124,288
U. S. America	11,407,695	12,202,108	7,688,366
Chili	580,967	603,529	1,387,573
B. N. America	2,396,644	2,818,195	1,406,374
Other countries	244,297	613,711	1,740,123
Total wheat, cwts	28,481,436	36,469,535	38,065,635
Barley	6,603,268	7,818,847	12,757,744
Oats	9,818,225	10,238,770	10,606,031
Peas	1,699,496	876,230	1,108,996
Beans	1,311,028	2,734,892	2,706,513
Indian Corn	15,823,319	15,527,235	22,803,684
Total spring grain	35,315,936	37,195,974	49,982,968
Flour.			
Germany	999,092	881,290	944,227
France	642,330	29,097	1,031,062
U. S. America	1,996,073	1,674,306	589,595
B. N. America	369,471	348,285	282,073
Other countries	574,227	712,106	833,338
Total flour, cwts	4,361,193	3,645,084	3,680,295
Grand total, cwts	68,178,565	77,310,593	81,728,898

The imports into Great Britain from France for the three months ended Nov. 30, 1872, were equal in wheat and flour to 653,494 qrs., or 5,307,952 bu.

The stock of wheat in Paris, Dec. 1, 1872, was 11,718 cwts., against 127,040 cwts. Dec. 1,1871, and the stock of flour Dec. 1, 1872, was 67,936 cwts., against 373,634 cwts. Dec. 1, 1871.

The wheat crop in the United States in 1870 was estimated at 235,884,700 bu, including—Winter wheat: In California, 14,175,000 bu; six New England States, 920,700 bu; four Middle States, 28,554,000 bu; fifteen Southern States, 45,143,000 bu; Indiana, 20,200,000 bu; Ohio, 19,150,000 bu; Michigan, 15,288,000 bu; Illinois, southern part, 7,165,000 bu; total winter wheat, 150,545,700 bu. Spring wheat: Northern Illinois, 20,000,000 bu; other Western States and Territories, all spring wheat, 65,339,000 bu, or a grand total of 235,884,700 bu, including winter and spring wheat. This indicates that the winter wheat crop was for that year 63 8-10 per cent of the whole, or say a fraction over ⅝ per cent of the whole. The wheat crop of 1872, as compared with 1871, as reported by the Agricultural Bureau, shows a decrease in winter wheat growing States of 2 per cent in New Hampshire; 5 per cent in Vermont; 10 per cent in Massachusetts; 4 per cent in Connecticut; 30 per cent in New York; 20 per cent in New Jersey; 40 per cent in Pennsylvania; 25 per cent in Delaware; 34 per cent in Maryland; 15 per cent in Ohio; [illegible] per cent in Michigan; 2 per cent in Illinois, in [illegible] winter and spring; 40 per cent in Missouri [illegible] per cent in Kansas. The gain in winter [illegible] producing States is 9 per cent in Maine; 1 per [illegible] in Virginia; 36 per cent in North Carolina; 13 per cent in South Carolina; 81 per cent in Georgia; 33 per cent in Alabama; 1 per cent in Mississippi; 220 per cent in Texas; 2 per cent in Arkansas; 100 per cent in Tennessee; 4 per cent in West Virginia; 75 per cent in Kentucky; 1 per cent in Indiana; 75 per cent in California, and 5 per cent in Oregon. In the States growing spring wheat, there is reported a gain of 21 per cent in Wisconsin, 30 per cent in Minnesota, 40 per cent in Nebraska.

In a summary, the Agricultural Department makes the total wheat crop, winter and spring, in all the States and Territories, in 1872, 240,000,000 bu, against 230,000,000 bu in 1871. The product of the Middle States and Maryland declined from 37,000,000 bu in 1871 to 24,000,000 bu in 1872, while the Southern States gained from 18,000,000 bu in 1871 to 27,000,000 bu in 1872, mainly in Texas, Tennessee, and North Carolina. West of the Mississippi there has been a gain from 70,000,000 bu in 1871 to 85,000,000 bu in 1872, of which nearly all is in Oregon and California.

It must, however, be borne in mind that a very large proportion of the crop in Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, and Kentucky was damaged by unfavorable weather during harvest. The advices to merchants from their interior correspondents is that the winter wheat crop east of the Rocky Mountains will, in the aggregate, be largely deficient. In Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, and Missouri, the millers have been paying high prices for winter wheat, and are using spring wheat in consequence to a considerable extent to take its place. There is no stock of winter wheat here of consequence, and none coming forward worthy of mention.

WHEAT IN CALIFORNIA.

The San Francisco *Commercial Herald* says:

The continued heavy rains with which we have been favored during the current week, extending pretty generally throughout the State, have cut off expected wheat receipts materially and interfered considerably with the loading of ships now on the berth, and thereby detained quite a number of vessels that it was deemed desirable to despatch before the close of the year. The California grain fleet to the United Kingdom for the first six months of the harvest year will exceed 180 vessels, carrying 5,250,000 centals, valued at about $9,000,000. Had the weather been pleasant, we would have increased the fleet to 200 sail, and the total export of breadstuffs for the first half of the current harvest year to $10,000,000. Judging from what we have already accomplished, and counting the stock of wheat yet remaining in the State, it is clear to our comprehension that, as the result of last season's crop, we will reach a total export surplus for the harvest of 1872-73 of 500,000 tons of wheat. This is leaving out sufficient for seed and home consumption,—a result scarcely expected by the mass of people in the trade, and one very creditable to our young State. Now, what of the year to come? The rains have fallen plenteously, and, as we write, the storm continues, with no signs of clearing up. The farmers have sown their seed generously. A larger breadth of land than ever before has been planted, and more will yet be needed. We, therefore, have good reason to predict another bountiful crop year; certainly all fear of drought is happily dispelled thus early in the season, and, in addition to this, it should be remembered that we have dug many miles of canals for irrigation, and made other extensive arrangements for diverting the waters of our rivers, so that many thousands of acres in the valleys can thus be made greatly productive which, under other circumstances, would be little else than vast tracts of barren sand. We allude to this, once and again, that our friends at a distance can see and judge for themselves of our crop prospects, and make needed preparations for ships with which to carry the same to market. The Stockton *Independent*, of a recent date, placed the stock of wheat there and in the San Joaquin Valley at 110,000 tons; and surely, if they have that quantity still remaining, the balance of the State at large has more than enough to make good our stock estimate of $300,000 tons.

ST. PAUL AS A WHEAT MARKET.

The St. Paul papers are now quoting prices of wheat in that city, which are based upon those of Chicago and Milwaukee, the cost of railroad transfer being substracted. The cost of sending to Milwaukee is 21c per bu. The relative price there is now 5@8c per bu higher than it used to be. The St. Paul *Pioneer* says:

Certain heavy buyers of Minnesota wheat, who have heretofore operated in Milwaukee or Chicago, have, it appears, determined to come to headquarters for supplies, and have made provision for paying the actual Milwaukee price, less the current railroad freight, for all wheat reaching the St. Paul elevator. The result of this arrangement is to raise the value of wheat in this market by abolishing the onerous charges heretofore made for commissions, insurance, loss of weight in transit, speculators' profits, etc., and to give to our market a stability which will be affected only by the fluctuations of the great markets, and a trustworthiness which it has never before acquired.

Another result will prove exceedingly advantageous to wheat producers, as well as wheat buyers, on the line of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad, and will speedily break up all combinations or rings to control prices, if any such exist. The lessees of the St. Paul elevator, which stands at the terminus of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, are also the lessees of the local elevating warehouses on that road, and a delivery of wheat at any one of these warehouses is practically a delivery at St. Paul, the grain being subject, of course, to the regular charges of the railroad for transferring it from the interior station to the storehouse here.

The farmers do not so much object to the railroad charges simply, as most intelligent men understand that high freights are inevitable in a new and thinly-populated country; but when to these are added the profits of two or three supernumerary dealers and speculators, and various unnecessary charges, and deductions for losses over a long line of transportation, the load becomes unendurable. The new system sweeps away everything but the regular and necessary expenses of transportation, and, as soon as the proper facilities for storage are provided, it will at once concentrate at St. Paul, where competition among buyers and carriers to the East will centre, a grain trade which will, in its magnitude, astonish the croakers.

WHEAT AND FLOUR IN ST. LOUIS.

The St. Louis *Times* gives the following statement of the trade in that city during 1872:

	1872.	1871.
Receipts of flour, brls	1,201,313	1,339,336
Shipments, flour, brls	2,347,402	1,393,895
Receipts of wheat, bu	5,682,012	6,707,142
Shipments, wheat, bu	803,750	1,038,167
Flour manufactured, brls	1,350,000	1,478,814
Stock of wheat on hand, bu	500,000	....
Stock of flour on hand, brls	65,000	....

THE MISSISSIPPI BASIN.

The St. Louis *Democrat* publishes the following statements of products of the Mississippi Basin in 1872:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 30, 1872.

To the Editor of the Democrat:

In response to your telegram, received Saturday night, I send you uncorrected aggregates of the products named for the specified States, with the understanding that the Revised Statement of Production in the forthcoming annual may differ, though not materially as to most of them, from the figures given:

MICHIGAN.	
Corn, bu	19,987,000
Wheat, bu	13,936,000
Rye, bu	228,000
Oats, bu	9,248,000
Barley, bu	540,000
Potatoes, bu	6,009,000
Hay, tons	10,005,000
INDIANA.	
Corn, bu	85,541,000
Wheat, bu	19,381,000
Rye, bu	410,000
Oats, bu	13,080,000
Barley, bu	323,000
Potatoes, bu	2,801,000
Hay, tons	859,000
ILLINOIS.	
Corn, bu	217,628,000
Wheat, bu	24,472,100
Rye, bu	2,211,000
Oats, bu	4,312,200
Barley, bu	2,073,000
Potatoes, bu	9,668,000
Hay, tons	1,929,000
WISCONSIN.	
Corn, bu	21,180,000
Wheat, bu	22,307,000
Rye, bu	1,093,000
Oats, bu	16,546,000
Barley, bu	1,546,000
Potatoes, bu	....
Hay, tons	1,398,000
MINNESOTA.	
Corn, bu	7,987,000
Wheat, bu	15,380,000
Rye, bu	75,000
Oats, bu	8,513,000
Barley, bu	979,000
Potatoes, bu	2,214,000
Hay, tons	80,300
IOWA.	
Corn, bu	101,189,000
Wheat, bu	20,680,000
Rye, bu	533,000
Oats, bu	19,934,000
Barley, bu	2,194,000
Potatoes, bu	6,631,000
Hay, tons	1,664,000
MISSOURI.	
Corn, bu	97,002,000
Wheat, bu	7,695,000
Rye, bu	408,000
Oats, bu	16,850,000
Barley, bu	251,000
Potatoes, bu	3,121,000
Hay, tons	601,000
KANSAS.	
Corn, bu	29,631,000
Wheat, bu	2,156,000
Rye, bu	81,000
Oats, bu	6,084,000
Barley, bu	111,000
Potatoes, bu	2,797,000
Hay, tons	728,000

The corn product of each of these States appears to be larger than in 1871, except in Wisconsin and Minnesota. The wheat crop is larger in Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa; very nearly as large in Illinois; reduced in Michigan, and has greatly declined in Kansas and Missouri, the estimate for the latter State in 1871 being 12,825,000 bushels. There has been a large increase in potatoes in Illinois, and a small advance in Iowa, Minnesota, Michigan and Indiana, with decrease in Wisconsin, Kansas and Missouri.

Respectfully, J. R. DODGE, Statistician.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was active and irregular, closing 2c lower than at the close of 'Change. No. 2 sold at $1.20⅞@1.21 seller the month, and $1.23@1.23⅛ seller February—the latter closing at the inside. Corn was moderately active, and steady at 30¾c seller the month, and 31⅛@31⅝c seller February. Other grains and provisions were inactive.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 2.

ALCOHOL—Was quiet and unchanged. We quote 94 per cent proof at $1.79@1.84.

BEANS—There was a moderate inquiry for beans at previous prices. We quote: Navies at $2.50@2.60; fair to prime, $2.00@2.25; common to medium at $1.25@1.75.

BROOM CORN—Fair to choice grades of corn are in active demand on both local and Eastern account. Common corn is in very liberal supply and again dull. We again quote: No. 1 hurl, 6½@7c ℔ lb; No. 1 stalk braid, 5@5½c; No. 2 do, 4@4½c; No. 3 do, 3@3½c; inside green, 3½@4c; do red tip, 3c; do pale and red, 2@2½c.

BUTTER—The demand was only fair, and prices were without material change. Local buyers were the principal operators, though there was some inquiry for shipment to New York and Boston. Receipts continue liberal, and embrace a fair proportion of the better grades. We quote: Good to choice roll, 18@22c; strictly choice dairy packed, 25@28c; medium to good, 18@22c; inferior to common, 8@17c.

BAGGING—In the bagging market not a single new feature was developed. There was no visible improvement in the demand, and the few orders received were promptly filled at the quoted prices. We repeat our list: Stark, 36c; Ludlow, 35c; Lewiston, 34½c; American, 32½c; Otter Creek, 33½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22½c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do double, 29c; wool sacks, 68@70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—There was no particular change. The inquiry was light, and restricted to small orders. Common brick in small lots is sold at $12.00@13.00 per m. We quote: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casing, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime, in bulk, $1.00@1.25; lime (in brls), $1.35@1.50 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@50c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@60.00; building brick (common), $11.00@15.00; country brick, $13.00@14.00; Woodstock pressed range at $25.00@40.00; St. Louis Hydraulic pressed, $45.00 del; Milwaukee, $33.00 del; Racine, $30.00, del; Hinsdale, $25.00, del; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet, for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 40 and 5 per cent is made by dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$ 5.75	$ 8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.50	9.00
8x11 to 10x13	7.00	9.50
8x14 to 10x15	7.50	11.00
10x14 to 12x18	8.00	13.00
14x16 to 16x20	8.50	15.00
14x22 to 16x24	9.00	17.00
18x22 to 18x30	10.50	18.50
20x23 to 24x30	12.00	20.00
26x28 to 24x36	13.00	22.00
26x34 to 26x40	14.00	24.00
28x38 to 28x44	15.00	26.00
28x46 to 30x48	16.00	27.00
30x50 to 32x52	....	28.00
32x54 to 34x56	....	34.00
34x58 to 34x60	....	38.00
26x60 to 40x60	....	40.00

CANNED GOODS—Trading was of a limited character, and values were without quotable change. Orders are filled at the prices given below:

Peaches, 2 lb	$2.00@2.25
Peaches, 3 lb	3.25@3.50
Pears, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	3.25@3.50
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.50@2.75
Raspberries	2.50@2.75
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.00@2.25
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2.15@2.25
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.60@2.70
Corn, Elgin	2.80@3.00
Corn, Benton Harbor	2.65@2.85
Corn, Yarmouth	2.90@3.00
Peas, 2 lb, pod	3.25@3.50
Peas, 2 lb, soaked	1.75@2.00
Lima Beans, 2 lb	2.60@2.70
Succotash, 2 lb	2.75
Lobster, 2 lb	3.25@3.50
Lobster, 1 lb	2.25@2.50
Oysters, 2 lb	2.25
Oysters, 1 lb	1.50

CHEESE—Some slight increase in the demand was reported to-day, but otherwise the market underwent no visible change. At the recent decline the market seems firm, really fine goods being held at outside quotations. We quote: New York factory, 13½@14½c; Ohio factory, 11@13c; Western factory, 11@13c.

COAL—Prices range the same as for a fortnight past, where they are firmly sustained. The demand to-day was small. We repeat our list as follows: Lehigh, lump, $13.50; Lehigh, prepared, $13.00; Lackawanna, $12.00@13.00; Erie, $10.50@11.50; Briar Hill, $10.50@11.50; Walnut Hill, $10.50; Blossburg, $10.00@11.00; Cherry Mine, $10.00; Hocking Valley, $10.00@10.50; Cannel coal, $10.00; Indiana block, $9.50@10.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $7.00@7.50.

COOPERAGE—There was no change to note. Tierces were in fair demand, and a trifle firmer. The offerings of all descriptions are fully equal to present requirements. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.25@1.35; lard tierces, $1.70@1.77½; whiskey barrels, $2.10@2.25; flour barrels 50@55c; rough staves, $18.00@20.00; bucked staves, $28.00@30.00; flour staves, $8.50@9.50; circle flour headings, 7½@9c ℔ set; flour hoop-poles, $14.00@17.00 ℔ m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@40.00 ℔ m; whiskey barrel staves, $23.00@27.00 ℔ m. Sales include 100 pork barrels, at $1.30; 42 do at $1.25; 200 lard tierces at $1.77½; 100 do at $1.75; 100 do small, at $1.50.

CALIFORNIA FRUIT—The supply of pears is light, but ample for the present demand. Prices are unchanged, as follows: East Buerre and Buerre Gris pears at $4.25@4.50; Winter Nellis at $3.75@4.00.

EGGS—Were moderate request. Fresh are held at 28@30c, but the receipts are larger and prices are hardly as strong. Sales include 1,000 doz fresh at 30c; 800 doz do at 28@29c; 10 cases pickled at 23@24c; 200 doz do at 21c.

FEATHERS—Were in average demand, former prices being generally adhered to. We quote: Prime live geese at 65@68c from first hands; jobbing prices, 73@78c for assorted feathers, 26@55c, according to quality.

FISH—Business was again reported slack, and former prices were without decided change. We quote: No. whitefish, $5.25@5.50; No. 2 do $5.00@5.25; No. 1 trout, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 shore mackerel, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.85@1.90; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 30@33c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, new, half brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Met with only a moderate inquiry either on local or interior account, and prices were only indifferently firm. No changes were made in quotations: Dates, 8@9c; figs, new, 15@16c; figs, box, 17@18c; Turkey prunes, 1872, 9½@10c; raisins, $2.50@2.60; blackberries, new, 10½@11c; raspberries, 43@45c; pitted cherries, 25@38c; peaches, pared, 21@23c; peaches, halves, 6½@7c; do mixed, 5½@6½c; Zante currants, 1872, 8½@9c; do, 1871, 7@7½c; apples, Southern, new, 5@5½c; do, Western, 5½@6½c; Michigan, 7@8c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; Almonds, Terragona, 21@22c; English walnuts, 15@16c; Naples walnuts, 20@21c; Brazils, 13@14c; Pecans, 10@12c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 7@8c.

GAME—The offerings of game are very large and in excess of the demand. Owing to this and the unfavorable weather prices are weak and lower. Prairie chickens are quotable at $3.50@3.75; quail at $1.00@1.25; rabbits at 60c@1.00. Sales were reported of 60 doz prairie chickens at $3.50; 30 doz quail at $1.25; 500 doz do at $1.20; 75 doz at $1.10; 40 doz poor at $1.00; 100 doz rabbits at $1.00; 20 doz drawn at 60@70c.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples, in small lots, are in moderate request from the local trade at previous prices. Cranberries were quiet and unchanged. We quote apples at $3.00@4.00 per brl. Cranberries, cultivated, at $10.00@12.00; wild at $7.00@8.50. Sales include 1 car choice apples at $3.50 on track; 65 brls do at $3.50; 43 brls at $3.25 in a retail way; 10 brls cultivated cranberries at $10.00@11.50; 5 brls wild at $8.00.

GROCERIES—There was very little improvement to note in point of activity, but, in anticipation of a speedy revival of trade, a better, firmer feeling seemed to pervade the market, and the quoted prices were more generally adhered to all around. Coffees were stronger and Java and Rio advanced ⅛@¼c. There was also a firmer feeling in refined sugars, but, with the exception of As and Bs, which were an ⅛c higher, no changes were made. We revise our list as follows:

BI-CARB SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 30c; O. G. Java, 26@27c; Java, No. 2, 24@25c; fancy Rio, 23½@23¾c; choice do, 23@23½c; prime Rio, 22⅜@23⅛c; good do, 21⅞@21⅞c; common do, 20@20½c; Singapore, 23@23⅞c; Costa Rica, fancy, 23⅜@24c; do, prime, 23@23⅛c; Maricaibo, 22⅜@23c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20½@21c; Stearine, 15½@16½c.

RICE—Patna, 8⅛@8⅜c; Rangoon, 7⅞@8c; Carolina, 8⅞@9c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 14⅛@14⅛c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 13⅝@13⅝c; A, standard, 12⅞@12⅞c; do No. 2, 12⅝@12⅝c; B, 12⅜@12⅝c; extra C, 12@12⅛c; C, No. 2, 11⅝@12c; yellow C, 11⅛@11⅛c; choice brown, 11@11⅛c; prime do, 10⅝@11c; fair do, 10½@10⅜c; choice molasses sugar, 11@11½c; fair do, 9@9½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 11@11½c; do prime, 10⅞@11c; do fair, 10@10½c; do common, 9⅛@9⅞c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, 1.35@1.40; silver drips extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@50c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 78@80c; do prime, 70@75c; do common, 63@65c; Porto Rica molasses, choice, 55@60c; common molasses, 30@40c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 28@30c; cassia, 40@42c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 15@20c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6½c; German mottled, 7½@7½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6½c; White Rose, 6½@6½c; brown Windsor, 4½@4½c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5@6c.

HAY—The impossibility of obtaining cars still operates to check the outward movement of this staple, and with no very considerable local demand the market for pressed hay continues dull. Offerings are not large, but they exceed present requirements, and the market may be quoted weak. Wholesale dealers are paying the following prices—cars to contain 18,000 lbs or over: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $16.00@17.00; timothy, loose pressed, $15.50@16.50; prairie, pressed, $10.00@11.50. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $15.00@16.00; prairie, loose, $9.50@10.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Continue in good request and are firmly held. Receipts are still of a very liberal character, but the wants of local and Eastern tanners prove sufficient to absorb all offerings. We repeat our list: Green butchers', city, 7c; green salted, cured, heavy, 11c; do light, 12@12½c; part cured, 9½@10½c; green frozen, 9½@10c; green calf, 17@17½c. green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@65c; damaged, 7½@8c; all other damaged stock, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HOPS—There is a fair amount of trading in hops, principally among dealers. Brewers confine their purchases to small lots for immediate use. The market is firm, and sales have been made at 50c on time to buyers, and 45c cash, for choice hops. We now quote: Choice Western at 40@45c; fair at 35c; common to medium, 25@30c; Eastern at 40@50c.

HONEY—The offerings were moderate and of fair quality. The demand was light. We again quote: Choice white comb at 25@30c; medium grades, 20@25c; inferior and strained honey, 12@20c.

IRON AND STEEL—Trade, under this head, was light, but merchants anticipate a revival of business before long. There being no alteration in values we repeat quotations:

Flat iron	5	@5 2-10	rates
Heavy bands	5 6-10	@5 8-10	rates
Light bands	6	@6 3-10	rates
Hoops	5 5-10	@6 3-10	rates
Rounds and square	5	@5 8-10	rates
Shafting iron	5	@5 8-10	rates
Ovals	5 6-10	@5 8-10	rates
Half oval and half rounds	5 6-10	@5 8-10	rates
Horse-shoe iron	6 5-10	@7	rates
Sheet iron, No. 24	7	@7½	rates
Plate iron	7	@7½	rates
Russia iron		20c	℔ lb
Russia iron, No. 1 stained		18c	℔ lb
Norway nail rods	9	@10c	℔ lb
German plow steel	11½	@12c	℔ lb
English cast plow steel	12	@12½c	℔ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@20	rates
English tool steel	21	@22	rates
English spring steel	11½	@12½c	℔ lb

LEATHER—A buoyant tone still pervades the market, and the general tendency of prices both for domestic and imported leather is unmistakably upward. The stocks are light all around, though there is no particular scarcity, save of sheep skins. The changes to-day were confined to an advance of 1c in No. 1 city and No. 1 country upper, as follows:

HEMLOCK.	
City harness	$ 39@ 41
Country harness	36@ 38
Line, city, ℔ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ℔ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	80@ 1.15
City upper, No. 1, ℔ ft	28@ 30
City upper, No. 2, ℔ ft	25@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	25@ 27
Collar, ℔ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, light	33@ 36
Rough upper, heavy	32@ 35
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	35@ 37
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	33@ 35
"B. A." sole	30@ 32
OAK.	
Calf	1.25@ 1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	85@ 1.10
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@ 80
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@85.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@ 2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.70@ 2.20
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.00
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.50

LUMBER—Was quiet and unchanged. Prices were without quotable change as follows:

First clear	$52.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	39.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00@43.00
First and second clear siding, together	24.00
Common siding	20.00@22.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	37.00@39.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@33.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	37.00@40.00
B stock boards	28.00@32.00
Common boards	15.00@17.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	15.00@16.00
Fencing	15.00@16.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	18.00@24.00
Timber—sawed, 12 to 16 feet	15.00@20.00
Shingles—sawed A ℔ m	3.50@3.75
Pickets, square	15.00@16.00
Pickets, flat	12.00@15.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	3.75@4.00
No. 1 sawed	1.50@2.00
A or Star	3.75@4.00

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.	
Oak (dry)	$25.00@40.00
Black walnut	25.00@80.00
Maple	15.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@40.00
Butternut	25.00@60.00
Counter tops (select)	1.00@ 1.50
Flooring, 6-in. grooved and matched	75.00
Axles	60@ 75
Wagon poles (each)	55@ 60
Hickory	50.00@75.00
Box boards	35.00@40.00
Common	20.00@25.00
Clear	30.00@35.00
Culls	15.00@16.00

LEMONS AND ORANGES—Were in moderate request. We continue to quote: Palermo and Messina lemons at $7.00@8.00; French and Malagas at $6.00@6.50; Valencia do at $11.00@13.00 per case; Malaga grapes at $6.50@7.00 per keg.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—There was no visible change in this department. The demand was light, and prices remain the same, as follows:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.00; do, 12x12, $14.50; do, 14x20, $15.00; do, roofing, IC, $13.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 41c; bar, 42c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11½c; loss quantity, 11½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7½c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c.

NAILS—Were quiet and unchanged. Prices rule as follows: 10d, per keg, $5.75 net; 8d do, $6.00@6.12½; 6d do, $6.25@6.37½; 4d do, $6.50@6.62½; 3d do, $7.25@7.37½; 3d do, fine, $8.50@8.62½; 2d do, $9.00@9.12½; clinch, $8.00.

NAVAL STORES—Were inactive and nominal. We continue to quote:

Manilla rope, ℔ lb	$ 18 @ 19
Sisal rope, ℔ lb	16 @ 17
Hemp sash cord, ℔ lb	20 @ 23
Marline, ℔ lb	20 @ 23
Tarred rope, ℔ lb	17 @ 19
Oakum, ℔ bale	5.00 @6.25
Pitch, ℔ brl	6.50 @7.50
Tar, ℔ brl	6.50 @7.50

OILS—Carbon was again weak and lower, declining to 25@25½c,—a reduction of a ½c. Linseed, whale sperm, and most other descriptions were being held with a fair degree of firmness, at former rates. We now quote: Carbon, 25@25½c; extra lard oil, 73c; No. 1, 68c; No. 2, 65c; linseed raw, 88c; do boiled, 93c; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats' foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, $1.00; do No. 1, 90@95c; bank oil, 68@70c; straits, 72@75c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 70@72c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Continue inactive with prices generally easy. Following are the quotations.

WHITE LEAD.	
Strictly pure	$ 11.50
Fancy brands	10.50@11.00
ZINC.	
Genuine Veille Montague	14.50
American	12.50
Snow white	11.00
COLORS.	
Railroad colors	11.00@11.50
Palace car colors	9.50@10.50
Rochelle ochre	3.50
English Ven. red	3.50
English orange mineral	14.50@15.00
Pittsburg orange mineral	13.00
English red lead	12.50
American red lead	11.50
Paris white	4.00
Whiting	2.50
PUTTY.	
In bulk	3½c
In bladders	4 c

POULTRY—There was very little doing in this line this morning. There is a large supply on the market, and prices are weaker and lower. Turkeys are selling at 10@12½c; chickens at $2.00@3.00; ducks at $3.00@4.00; geese at $8.00@12.00. We note sales of 1,500 lbs choice turkeys at 12½c; 500 lbs do at 12c; 16 dozen chickens at $2.50; 28 dozen do at $2.00@2.25.

POTATOES—There was no change. Car lots are quotable at 70@75c, but hardly as firm, as the weather is more favorable for shippers. Potatoes sell from store at 80@90c. We note sales of 125 bu at 90c; 200 bu do at 85c; 110 bu at 80@85c.

SALT—We again quote salt in fair request and firm, as follows: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $2.40; ordinary coarse, $2.40; coarse Diamond C, $2.50; ground solar, $2.50; dairy, without bags, $2.50; do, with bags, $4.25@4.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00; ground alum, $2.75; Turk's Island, $2.00.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—Were in moderate request, at the prices given below.

FOUR PANEL DOORS, RAISED PANELS BOTH SIDES.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 8	$2.90
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.90
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.75
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-16	1x10 by 6x10	3.25

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.25
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.50
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 8	2.35
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.60

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.	Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75	1 3-16	9x14	$2.20
1 3-16	9x12	2.05	1 3-16	10x15	2.50
1 3-16	10x12	2.05			

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of 12-light window.	Price per window.
8x10	1 3-16 in.	2x 3½ by 3x9½	40c
9x12	1 3-16 in.	2x 7 by 4x6	57c
9x14	1 3-16 in.	2x 7 by 5x2	64c
10x12	1 3-16 in.	2x10 by 4x6	57c
10x14	1 3-16 in.	2x10 by 5x2	64c
9x14	1 3-8 in.	2x 7 by 5x2	80c
10x14	1 3-8 in.	2x10 by 5x2	80c

A discount of 15@25 per cent is made from the above list.

SEEDS—There was a little trading in clover and timothy to-day, but aside from this the market was quiet. Sales of timothy were made at $3.15@3.30; clover is quotable at $5.00@5.25; mammoth at $5.55@5.75; flax at $1.65@1.75; Hungarian at 80@85c. Sales were reported of 12 sacks timothy at $3.30; 20 bags choice at $3.25; 20 bags good at $3.15; 25 sacks common clover at $5; 10 sacks mammoth at $5.55; 3 bags do at $5.50.

TEAS—Remain firm and unchanged: Hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; good, 65@75c; choice to extra, 95c@$1.15; superfine to fine old hyson, 75c@$1.00; common imperial, 65@75c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.05; choice $1.15@1.20; extra, $1.25@1.35c; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.05; fair to good do, 60@90c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 60@70c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—We quote:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@70c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@28c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 58@65c; black, sound, 47@52c.

WOOD—Only a limited number of orders were placed, and the following prices underwent no change: Beach, $13.00; maple, $14.00; hickory, $15.00; slabs, $8.00, delivered.

WOOL—There was a moderate inquiry for fine washed fleece, but aside from this the market was quiet and unchanged. The receipts were fair. We quote:

Tub, washed, extra medium	60@65c
Tub, washed, fair to do	55@60c
Common dingy	50@52c
Fleece, washed, XX, light	56@59c
Fleece, washed, X, light	55@58c
Fleece, washed, XX, dingy	45@55c
Fleece, washed, X, dingy	45@53c
Fleece, washed, medium light	55@56c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	45@55c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	35@38c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, dingy	30@33c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, to medium	35@40c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	33@38c
Super, pulled	48@50c
Extra, pulled	48@50c

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 2.

The receipts of live stock since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,282	10,104	475
Tuesday	3,299	15,147	1,067
Wednesday	1,208	10,633	544
Thursday	1,500	17,000	500
Total	7,289	52,884	2,586
Same time last week	3,842	49,252	1,978
Week before last	5,687	116,738	8,859

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	747	2,819	384
Tuesday	791	2,711	742
Wednesday	118	1,205	....
Total	1,656	6,735	1,126

CATTLE—Measured by the number of transfers, a fair business was transacted in this department to-day, but the market, after all, was lacking in animation, and the prices current yesterday were only indifferently sustained. The receipts were light, which was favorable, and advices from the seaboard were encouraging, which was also in buyers' favor, but these circumstances were counterbalanced by the disagreeable character of the weather, and the impossibility of obtaining adequate transportation facilities. Notwithstanding the annoyances to which shippers are subjected by the scarcity of cars, this class of buyers were the principal operators yesterday and to-day,—the purchases of Nelson Morris alone aggregating 1,069 head, requiring the disbursement of $68,000. Isaac Waixell also bought liberally, and into his hands some of the best droves found their way,—among them 14 averaging 1,477 lbs at $6.25, and 60 averaging 1,531 lbs at $6.40. Butchers took a larger number than on either of the preceding days of the week, but the demand from that source was by no means active, and prices of butchers' stuff may be quoted weak. There was some inquiry for stock steers, and the few suitable lots offered were disposed of at about former rates, or at $3.00@3.25 for common, and at $3.75@4.00 for thrifty young steers averaging from 900 to 1,050 lbs. The stock on sale was of good average quality, there being comparatively few really poor grades, while of good to prime beeves the offerings were numerous. Sales were reported at $2.50@3.00 for poor to common cows and scallawag steers; at $3.00@4.00 for stockers; at $4.25@5.00 for common to medium shipping steers, and at $5.25@6.40 for good to extra do. Most of the transactions were within the range of $3.50@5.50. The market closed quiet and easy.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,450 lbs and upwards	$6.25@6.50
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,250 to 1,400 lbs	5.75@6.00
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	5.00@5.50
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.50@4.75
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	2.75@4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging from 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.00@4.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	1.75@2.50
Texas Cattle—Northern summered	2.75@3.50
Texas Cattle—Corn-fed	3.75@4.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
16	choice steers	1,388	$5.90
19	choice steers	1,414	6.00
13	good steers	1,270	5.15
102	Texas steers	1,153	4.50
17	medium steers	1,165	5.00
32	thin steers	1,300	4.60
65	good steers	1,300	5.15
36	good steers	1,321	5.20
16	good steers	1,230	5.15
60	extra steers	1,531	6.40
34	good steers	1,115	5.40
14	extra steers	1,477	6.25
16	good steers	1,420	5.50
64	good steers	1,401	5.75
18	medium steers	1,205	4.75
44	medium steers	1,307	5.00
30	good steers	1,264	5.25
19	cows	975	3.25
38	fair steers	1,104	4.60
12	cows	1,078	3.50
19	cows	1,023	3.75
50	good steers	1,295	5.25
18	good steers	1,337	5.25
16	good steers	1,301	5.37½
18	steers	1,206	4.75
16	cows	1,051	3.40
18	cows	976	3.60
23	cows	762	3.00
36	Texas cattle	1,062	4.12½
11	cows	813	2.80
18	cows	928	3.25
18	cows	1,060	3.65
18	cows	1,083	3.60
19	cows	1,037	3.60
92	choice steers	1,392	6.05
18	good steers	1,196	5.37½
34	good steers	1,220	4.95
18	medium steers	1,109	4.40
26	good steers	1,262	5.37½
17	good steers	1,301	5.37½
20	medium steers	1,261	5.00
31	medium steers	1,373	5.12½

HOGS—The market opened active and strong. Shippers and local buyers competed briskly for the offerings, and early sales were effected at a further advance of 5c per 100 lbs, or at $3.60@4.90 for common to extra, but shippers soon withdrew from the market, and before noon the advance had been lost, prices settling back to $3.55@3.85, at which range they closed steady. Receipts were moderate, and about everything was picked up, mostly at $3.65@3.80. Following are the principal transactions:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
49	346	$3.65	53	276	$3.70	51	351	$3.90
55	291	3.80	89	351	3.85	98	279	3.75
53	311	3.75	238	300	3.70	300	300	3.80
65	208	3.90	46	320	3.70	63	254	3.75
44	379	3.80	47	285	3.85	47	270	3.65
50	331	3.87½	55	208	3.90	43	359	3.85
45	355	3.85	57	312	3.80	70	208	3.90
50	364	3.80	52	316	3.80	87	383	3.80
117	219	3.85	50	260	3.75	34	281	3.75
150	198	3.12½	52	269	3.70	53	304	3.85
43	335	3.75	44	376	3.80	57	274	3.70
35	406	3.95	23	198	3.65	95	344	3.80
81	268	3.70	48	308	3.90	39	263	3.60
46	346	3.85	47	281	3.75	54	280	3.80
41	409	3.85	51	300	3.80	49	290	3.75
59	354	3.70	50	400	3.75	66	244	3.65
56	300	3.80	48	358	3.80	33	285	3.70
55	273	3.40	46	284	3.70	138	289	3.87½
42	318	2.85	58	281	3.70	57	273	3.60
57	266	3.70	40	462	3.85	54	265	3.70
20	152	3.40	58	264	3.65	54	289	3.65
34	262	3.60	33	140	3.30	23	198	3.65
46	324	3.85	22	291	3.60	44	236	3.65
21	201	3.90						

SHEEP—The market continues quiet. The receipts were light, and so was the demand, and prices underwent no material change, ranging at $3.25@3.50 for poor; at $3.75@4.00 for medium, and at $4.25@5.00 for good to choice.

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BURLINGTON, IOWA.

The Business of the "Orchard City."

Its Railroads and Commercial Advantages.

A Brief Sketch of Its Early History and Its Future Prospects.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, Dec. 28, 1872.

On the west bank of the Mississippi River, 255 miles north of St. Louis, 536 miles south of St. Paul, 208 miles by rail from Chicago, stands Burlington, the "Orchard City," the scene of the first permanent settlement in the State of Iowa.

EARLY HISTORY.

One hundred and ninety-years ago the 24th day of last June, the present site of Burlington was first looked upon by white men. In May, 1673, the bold and adventurous missionary-explorers, Marquette and Joliet, started down the great "Father of Waters," in their frail canoes. June 24, they passed the present site of Burlington. The following day, they landed at the mouth of the DesMoines River, where they came upon the villages of the Illini, who entertained the fair strangers hospitably. In 1812, an officer of the army suggested the present site of Burlington as a good location for a fort. To the region of Southeastern Iowa, tradition says, came the Sac tribe of Indians, the beloved of Black Hawk, from the great lake region of the Northwest. They forced their way westward, formed an alliance with the Foxes, and, driving out the Illini and Kickapoos, obtained possession of the whole country. Black Hawk ruled over the country until 1831. Then came on the "Black Hawk War," and one of its results was a treaty, concluded in September, 1832, by which the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States the "Black Hawk Purchase." The same fall two hardy pioneers, named White and Tothero, crossed the river and settled on the tract now covered by the town. United States dragoons, from Rock Island, however, came down, burned out the settlers, and compelled them to recross the river. The following spring White returned, and located again; and, the same fall, the town was laid out where is now located the business part of the thriving young city. The next year, the first schoolhouse was built; and in 1835 the first court was held for Des Moines County, which then embraced the southern half of the present State of Iowa. Of the Grand Jury then empaneled, but one now remains alive,—blind and stricken in years.

In 1836, Burlington was made the Capital of Wisconsin Territory. In 1838, Iowa Territory was organized, and the Capital continued here. The old Capitol building still stands, a silent sentry telling of the past. The Capitol of Wisconsin, the Capitol of Iowa, now occupied as a church by a flourishing congregation of Methodists, long known as "Old Zion," its present is worthy of its past. It will be jealously guarded as one of our old landmarks that must not be taken away.

The Land Office was established in 1838, with General A. C. Dodge as Register, who is still one of our citizens, after having long served his adopted State, as Delegate in Congress, United States Senator, and Minister to Spain. At this time the young city contained about 1,000 people.

OUR PRESENT.

From this small beginning, Burlington has become one of the most prosperous and healthy cities of the Mississippi Valley. It is located on a site of commanding beauty. To the north and south, the business centre, bold bluffs advance to the water's edge. To the west, sloping hills unite the north and south bluffs, inclosing an irregular semi-circular basin, large enough to contain the business houses of a city of over 100,000 people. To the north, south, and east of the basin, rise the dwellings,—many of them excelling in beauty, finish, and cost, their handsome grounds displaying the taste of their owners. The limits extend about three miles up and down the river, and about a mile and three-quarters back. Beautiful groves of forest-trees, standing where the God of Nature planted them, gladden the sight; and hundreds of fine fruit-orchards, distributed through its limits and immediately adjoining, have given to the title of the "Orchard City." The city limits will probably be extended at an early day, to take in Crapo or four "additions" not now included, and containing populations ranging from 400 to 600.

In June, 1870, the population of the city proper was between 15,000 and 16,000. Since that time, a large increase has been annually added, several hundred new dwellings having been put up the past season; and, with the population outside, but immediately adjoining the limits, the present population must considerably exceed 20,000, at a fair and honest estimate. From 1860 to 1870, the city exhibited a considerably larger percentage of increase than any other of the large Iowa towns. The registry at the late election contained 4,700 voters. A number of splendid blocks have gone up in the last year, and work is still being continued, despite the cold weather. A splendid Opera House is being built that, when completed, will probably be finest on the Upper Mississippi.

COMMERCIAL ADVANTAGES.

The levee of Burlington is one of the best on the river, and, with the completion of the canal improvements at the Lower Rapids, its means of profitable river trade at all stages of water will be made equal with that of towns below the Rapids.

In railway connections, it is equalled by but few towns in the whole country. It is the western terminus of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; the eastern terminus of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota; the southern terminus of the Missouri River; the northern terminus of the Burlington & Southwestern, now about 125 miles into Missouri, with running arrangements to all points in the Southwest. The Burlington & Keokuk, on the west side of the river, and the Burlington, Carthage & Quincy, on the east side, also have their northern termini here. In all, seven lines of railway, in active operation, here form a centre, and sixty-six regular trains arrive and depart daily, besides extras daily demanded by the large freight business.

In addition to the roads already in operation, are the Springfield & Northwestern, which will shortly strike the river here, and what is generally known as the River Road, on the west bank of the Mississippi, from Dubuque south. The line is in operation as far south as Davenport, and between Burlington and Keokuk, and located between Davenport and Muscatine. The route between Burlington and Muscatine has been surveyed and partially located. It is expected that this gap must be closed up on the spring, and the line extended at an early day; making a continuous all-rail river-route from St. Paul to St. Louis.

The Burlington & Northwestern Railroad Company is also organized, and the line north and west to Fort Dodge being worked up. Through trains are now run from St. Paul to St. Louis, through Burlington, by way of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota, the Peoria & Warsaw, and the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Roads. A splendid iron bridge spans the river at this point, with a draw for steamers, which is one of the strongest and most durable bridges in the country. By the terms of its charter, any railroad approaching it from either side is to have the privilege of crossing its track proportion, so that, to the most casual observer, the superiority of our railway advantages are apparent. A street railway is chartered, and will be running within the coming year.

WHOLESALE TRADE, MANUFACTURES, ETC.

One of the prominent and growing features of the place is its wholesale trade. Most of this is confined to the country opened up by roads to the west and southwest, although a respectable business is carried on with adjoining towns in Illinois. Over sixty firms are engaged in the wholesale trade, about half of them exclusively, and many of them quite extensively. The wholesale trade for the past year will aggregate about $12,000,000. With our first-class railroad connections and prospects, and the early completion of the Keokuk & Rapids improvement, which will give us a line of large steamers at all stages of water, we think that no town on the Mississippi above St. Louis enjoys better, if indeed as good, prospects for a future wholesale trade.

The dry goods, grocery, and agricultural machinery dealers have a very large trade. The only exclusive wholesale fancy grocery house in the State is here. The leading wholesale houses comprise the following: Agricultural implements, 4; printers' and binders' materials, 2; books, 1,—the largest west of the Mississippi, outside of St. Louis; boots and shoes, 3; cigars and tobacco, 6; clothing and gents' furnishing goods, 4; coal, 2; confectionery, 3; copper, tin, and sheet iron, 2; drugs, 3; dry goods, 5; flour, 3; furniture, 3; grain, 3; groceries, 7; hardware and cutlery, 4; iron, steel, hides and pelts, 1; hats, caps, and furs, 2; leather and findings, 3; lime, cement, etc., 2; liquors, 4; lumber, 6; marble and monuments, 2; millinery, 3; notions, 4; nurserymen and florists, 2; paints and oils exclusively, 1; musical instruments, 1; pumps and rods, 2; saddles and harness, 2; sash, doors, etc., 4; seeds, etc., 1; jewelry, 2; silver and plated ware, 2; stoves, 4; toys, 1; wall-paper, and curtains, 2; packers, 3. This list excludes a number of retail dealers doing an occasional jobbing business.

MANUFACTURES.

The business in this line is good, and new houses are being constantly opened. The Orchard City Agricultural Works, manufacturing all kinds of farm machinery, is one of the largest of its class in the whole country. The Boller Works and Jackson Scale Company also do a large business. A sieve factory turned out 1,800 sieves per day during the year 1872. The Murray Iron Works—one of the newest of our manufacturing establishments—is doing an immense business in moulding, casting, and all kinds of iron-work. The Burlington & Missouri River Railroad shops employ a large force of hands, and the splendid rolling-stock of that road is an exhibition of their work. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy repair-shops are also located here. The list of manufactories embraces: Agricultural works, 2; steam bakery, 1; bedstead and bed-spring manufactories, 3; blank-books, 3; printers, book and job, 6; boiler-works, 2; brass-foundries, 3; breweries, 6; bricks, 3; cabinet and furniture, 6; candle-factory, 1; candy-manufactories, 2; carriages, 4; cigars and tobacco, 6; flouring mills, 4; foundries and machine-shops, exclusive of railroad, 5; gas and steam-pipe fitters, 2; hair-makers, 1; lard-oil, 1; linseed-oil, 1; soap-factory, 1; match-factory, 1; marble-workers, 2; paper-mill, 1; planing-mills, 6; rectifiers, 2; harness and saddles, 4; sash, doors, etc., 7; saw-mills, 3; scale-works, 1; stove-manufactory, 1; trunk-factory, 1; box-factory, 1; school-furniture, exclusively, 2; shingle and lath-mills, 3; soda-water, 1; tobacco-manufactories, 2; vinegar-manufactory, 1; wagon-makers, 12; the usual amount of boot and shoemakers, merchant-tailors, etc. The above list does not include a large number of houses doing business in a small way.

THE LUMBER TRADE.

This is one of the largest branches of business, and a heavy capital is employed in it. Our dealers extend their operations to the Far West, and several of them own large and extensive pineries in the great lumber region of the North. Our lumber is all received by the river. Large numbers of log-rafts are floated down by dealers from their pineries, and worked up here by their mills. The aggregate of this trade this year will be over $4,000 000.

SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, ETC.

There are eleven public schools, besides a large number of private and select schools. The new High School building, finished this year, and occupied but a few weeks, cost, with grounds, about $100,000, and is one of the finest in the West, as well as one of the most thorough. The various wards and subdivisions have first-class buildings, with well organized and conducted schools. The Baptists have a Collegiate Institute, a flourishing state. There are two "Sisters" schools, supported by the Roman Catholics. There are twenty-church edifices,—some of them among the finest in the State,—owned by Baptists, Methodists, Lutherans, Presbyterians, Christians, Congregationalists, Episcopalians, Evangelists, and Roman Catholics. Various societies and organizations exist.

The Public Library and Reading-Room was founded by the late Senator Grimes. The library contains about 10,000 volumes. The Hawkeye Business College and Telegraphic School has an annual attendance of several hundred students. This is a member of the Bryant & Stratton Business College Association.

The newspapers are the *Gazette*, founded in 1837, and the oldest paper in the State; the *Hawkeye*, established in 1838,—each daily and weekly; and the *Tribune*, German weekly and tri-weekly. The *Gazette* is Liberal; the others are Administration organs.

The banks are the First National, the National State, the Merchants' National, and the Orchard City.

THE COUNTRY AROUND, AND GENERAL FEATURES.

The southeast portion of Iowa is the finest fruit-region in the State. DesMoines County raises large amounts of apples, pears, grapes, and all kind of berries, making a large fruit-business in Burlington. More attention is paid to the vine each year, and it is considered one of the most profitable branches of industry. The live stock of the county gives a good account in the annual State fairs. Burlington is one of the healthiest towns in the West, and surpassed by few in the beauty of its natural scenery. High bluffs command a view for many miles up and down the river, and over the adjacent prairies and bottoms of Illinois. To the northwest, bordering on the little stream called Flint River, which empties into the Mississippi just above town, is a range of abrupt, rocky bluffs and cliffs, covered with heavy timber. At their base winds along the clear stream over its rocky bed. To the west and south stretches away a beautiful prairie, with an unsurpassed natural soil unsurpassed. Here are farms, one after another, that, for richness, beauty, and a high state of cultivation, are unexcelled anywhere. Here are farm-houses, grounds, and outbuildings, bespeaking the taste, prosperity, and enterprise of the model farmer, and pointing us to the homes of Republican Kings.

Such is a brief sketch of our past and present. What our future shall be, rests with the enterprise and spirit our citizens,—for upon these, after all, must depend the success and prosperity of all cities and localities.

HAWK-EYE.

Startling Cures.

From the New York World.

Amongst the phenomena of human disease for which the sages of the medical profession are accustomed to give explanations more ingenious than satisfactory is that susceptibility of immediate cure by a severe nervous shock which is sometimes exhibited by the system racked with acute pain or disabled by protracted physical disorder. The common circumstance of the sudden cessation of pain in an incorrigibly aching tooth upon the arrival of the patient in the dreaded presence of the surgeon-dentist has some passable adaptation to the ordinary powers of human apprehension in common with the benumbing effect of the extreme terror which is said to occur so mercifully in the case of lesser animals when seized by beasts of prey. In the sensation of overwhelming affright, abruptly precipitated, there is an at least temporary insensibility to local pain; and the dentist's visitor and the tiger caught by the hound are alike anesthetized for the moment by the congestive climax of mortal fear. Other than specifically "nervous" disorders, however, are often banished almost magically, and permanently, too, by sudden great excitements of the brain, and in these cases there is frequently room for a physiological curiosity and speculation not yet wholly answered by the expositions of medical science. Not long ago, in Paris, a Mme. Lambert, or Lombard, was atrociously murdered by her maid, a girl named Panthal. The husband of the slain woman, a paralytic who for years had been unable to move or to speak, was shocked by the horror into an imperfect immediate power of action and speech, and presently attained a degree of facility in both, from which his complete cure ensued. To draw an illustration from nearer home: There is, in one of our suburban cities, the well known case of a lady who, after years of helpless confinement to her room and generally to her bed by a complication of obscure diseases for which doctors had long prescribed unavailingly, suddenly sprang to her feet, donned travelling attire, and lost the last sign of her sickness in a long and arduous journey, upon mistaken information that her temporarily absent husband had eloped with a healthy woman! A recent novelist, having occasion to restore the shattered health of a fictitious invalid character by the curative shock, recalls the experience of a certain old New Yorker, now living, who recovered instantaneously from a very tedious and dangerous attack of inflammatory rheumatism through the tremendous activity and alarm induced in him by the fall of a lighted lamp upon the combustible linings with which his wife was anointing his tortured limbs. Indeed, the writers of romance have employed precedented treatment of this order on several occasions, as witness the partly unparalyzed M. Noirtier of "Monte Cristo," and the Mrs. Glennam of "Little Dorrit." What all this preface leads to, however, in lately current social news, is the instance of a cure of the kind said to have been effected at Saginaw, in Michigan, last week, under the following rather piteous circumstances: As the local *Courier* asserts, there arrived in that town, some ten days ago, from a successful lumbering speculation on the adjacent waters, a gentleman of equally respectable dress and address, who, finding himself broken in health by the undue exertion and exposure of his recent business avocation, took his bed in the hotel and sent for a physician. The latter at first believed him to be suffering from a light miasmatic fever; but perceiving that the disease, instead of yielding to treatment, grew rapidly more and more serious, thought it his duty to express some apprehension in the matter, and advised the patient to have his family notified of his situation. The invalid seemed quite conscious of his peril, and, after some silent thought of the subject, begged the good doctor to send word thereof to a young lady living in Romeo, same State, who, of all his dear ones within practicable reach, might be most entitled to the mournful attention. Without actually saying that Miss F—— was the young lady in question, was his betrothed, the sick man left his medical friend to understand that the news of his sad condition should be imparted to her with a caution proportionate to the presumable sensibility of a very tender feeling, and accordingly, when the volunteer scribe undertook his postal mission, it was with a keen sense of the necessity (or making his note as devoid of rude haste as possible. Writing that Mr. D—— his patient, while not, perhaps, in immediate danger, was sufficiently indisposed to think plaintively of the absent ones most dear to him, and wish the one not least dear to know that it was in the physical anguish of his sickness among strangers to make him forget her, the obliging man of medicine despatched the considerate missive to Miss P——, and then consulted the sufferer to keep his soul in patience, until a loving answer, or perhaps the lady herself, should arrive. The second reply was to be addressed to the doctor in the room of his patient, and when, on the following afternoon, it came promptly to hand, the former read it as an exhibition of their work. though it had been the most surprising thing in life, and, with an impulse more natural than professional, thrust it into the burning hands of the eager Mr. D——. It was short and unmistakable: "Doctor ——: I care nothing for that Mr. D——, nor to hear from him. You will please tell him to send no more word. Miss P—— is N. B. Kill him." No sooner had the enfevered invalid at death's door received the shock, then, with a truly remarkable expression of countenance, but without a word, he arose deliberately from his bed, as deliberately resumed his customary attire, and had recourse to his pocket-book. Fascinated by the strong gaze kept upon him all through these abruptly convalescent proceedings, the Doctor could only stare feebly in turn, helplessly received the handsome fee finally placed in his hand. He did manage to stammer, and "Ain't you taking it too—is'nt this a little imprudent?" Whereunto, after grasping his carpet-bag, Mr. D—— replied, with a frightfully ghastly smile, "I'm cured!" and immediately stalked away, thoroughly convalescent, from physician, room, hotel, and town.

FORREST.

How He Rehearsed, and Handled Subordinate Actors.

From Anecdotes of Forrest in the Philadelphia Press.

To the majority of actors he was a source of terror. The announcement of Forrest coming to a theatre was almost invariably the cue for either a fear or rebellion among those who had acted with him, and oftener among those who had never had that privilege. One actor would relate to the others instances of Mr. Forrest's tyranny, which would set the company up in arms against him, and when he arrived in the best of dispositions, and the desire to get the most for his engagement as happily as possible, he would find little matters in rebellion, one half hating and the other half fearing him. The dread that actors had of him is almost beyond belief. Young men who were accustomed to get through their minor parts with credit on ordinary nights, would falter, stammer, and ingloriously break down while rehearsing with him. In an engagement played by him in Washington a few years ago, some notable instances of this occurred. Mr. Forrest was to open in "Macbeth," and attended the last rehearsal himself, the other rehearsals generally being conducted by the actor who travelled with him. On this occasion the company was a particularly bad one, even for Washington, consisting principally of what were known as "star actors." Mr. Forrest came on the stage with a very pleasant smile, but before the first act was over the smile disappeared, and by the third act a heavy frown and ominous shaking of the head denoted that the "old man" was himself again. The readings of the actors were as bad as bad could be. He endeavored to instruct them, but to no purpose. When the murderer came in the fourth act to the contrary. To a man of so much sensibility as Mr. Forrest, no calling in the world was so likely to draw forth the roughest portions of his nature. The homage, mingled with fear, he everywhere received from his fellow-actors served only to increase his natural vanity. Of late years, when his temper received additional acerbity from illness, the lines of the actors playing in Forrest's pieces were by no means cast in pleasant places. One of the most trying ordeals through which a young actor ever had to pass was to play Lucullus to Forrest's Damon in the play of "Damon and Pythias." Lucullus is Damon's servant, and upon him depends the success of Forrest's greatest scene in the piece, viz., that in which Lucullus announces to Damon that he has slain his horse. Here Forrest rose to the very height of his grandeur, and his passion was something terrible to behold. He always seized Lucullus by the waist, threw him down, and finally rushed off to Syracuse, dragging Lucullus after him. The unfortunate actor playing Lucullus has always to be provided with a strong leather belt around the waist, by which Forrest seized him, and many a time when Mr. Forrest was in more than ordinary vigor, he has been known to lift Lucullus by this same belt and actually throw him off at the wing, with the most utter recklessness of the consequences either to the poor actor, the scenery, or the prompter. So great a dread arose in the minds of actors regarding this part of Lucullus that at one time Mr. Forrest was obliged to travel with his own Lucullus, as the only means of securing the proper interpretation of the great scene with the carpet-bag, Mr. D—— replied, with a frightfully ghastly smile, "I'm cured!" and immediately stalked away, thoroughly convalescent, from physician, room, hotel, and town.

THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE: FRIDAY, JANUARY 3, 1873.

and manner. That Mr. Forrest had abundant humor of its kind no one can doubt. A remark of his made in Baltimore a few years ago has become famous as stage tradition. Mr. Forrest's legs were a theme of great admiration to the world at large, and of no little pride to himself. The play was "Virginius," and Mr. Forrest, in the costume of the Roman General, was standing at the wings in his usual firm attitude, and with his usual scornful smile gazing at the actors and supernumeraries standing on the stage. The lower limbs of the actors for the most part being plentifully padded, presented a respectable appearance, but the poor supers, being, as is usually the case in American theatres, mere overgrown boys, and having no pads, their limbs were ridiculous, and the fleshings with which they were covered being a world too wide for their shrunk shanks, their appearance roused the ire of Mr. Forrest. Mr. Ford, the manager, passing at the time, Forrest called his attention to the supers, and said: "Mr. Ford, for heaven's sake what are those?" "Those," said the manager, "are Roman citizens, Mr. Forrest." "Roman citizens! Ye Gods, did Romans have legs like those?" The Gods, did Romans have legs like those?" The Gods, did Romans have legs like those?" The

FOREIGN.

English Agricultural Laborers Emigrating to Brazil.

Assembling of the Portuguese Cortes---Speech from the Throne.

The King of Spain Favors Emancipation in Porto Rico.

News Budgets from China, Japan, and Mexico.

THE SPANISH ISLANDS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 2.—There was a destructive storm at Manilla on the 12th and 13th of October, and much damage was done to shipping. One small vessel was lost, with fifteen persons on board. Eight dead bodies were beached.

News from the Ladrones to Nov. 4 gives an account of an uprising of convicts, whose rallying cry was "Death to Spain!" A serious conflict ensued, in which many Europeans and natives were killed. The wounded insurgents were pursued to the mountains and forests. Great numbers were killed, wounded, and captured. The Governor issued proclamations, thanking the people for their co-oper tion in quelling the insurrection.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 2.—The China brings dates from Hong Kong to Sept. 27.

A new Imperial flag has been adopted, of triangular shape, the bunting of a deep yellow, with a blue dragon couchant in the centre.

The latest developments relative to shipping coolies to Costa Rica, are somewhat startling. The Superintendent of Emigration at Macoa refused point blank to sign the contracts. The Governor said he would dismiss him from his post if he did not sign. The Superintendent said that in such a case he would report at once to Lisbon. Finally he took two weeks' leave of absence, and while he was gone his deputy signed the contract.

Japan dates are to Dec. 7. The Mikado gave the Grand Duke Alexis a magnificent reception on the 25th of December, and on the 27th the Duke left for Hakodadi.

The Department of Religion has been abolished, and merged into the Department of Education.

The Government talks of reducing the allowance made to old Daimios from 10 to 1 per cent of the annual revenues.

CUBA.

HAVANA, Dec. 30.—All the available regular troops in Havana, numbering 400, commanded by General Chinchilla, went to Holquin, on Saturday. The volunteers consequently again mount guard on the fortifications about the city.

Acting Captain General Ceballos has sent a Judge Advocate to investigate the recent operations at Holquin. The journals say that only five officers and four privates were killed there. The insurgents carried off the regimental chest. Insurgent sympathyzers say that the rebels will soon hold an election for the purpose of replacing Cespedes with Ignacio Agramonte as President. Their object is to create a favorable impression abroad, and avail themselves of Agramonte's superior ability and energy.

HAVANA, Dec. 31.—On the night of the 22nd inst., the insurgents attacked the town of Magarabonibs, but were repulsed by the troops, not, however, before they had burned eight houses in the town.

On the night of the 28th the *gens d'armes* repulsed a body of insurgents, who were marching to attack the fortified Spanish camp of Maragun.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Jan. 2.—The journals here deny that the insurgents in Cuba have met with success in their recent operations, and assert that the rebellion will soon be crushed.

At the New Year's reception of King Amadeus, yesterday, the question of colonial reforms was mentioned in conversation, and His Majesty expressed himself as heartily in favor of the bill recently introduced in the Cortes providing for the emancipation of the slaves in Porto Rico.

The members of the former Sagasta Ministry did not attend the reception.

The municipalities of Navarre are raising volunteers to fight the Carlist bands now roaming through that province.

AUSTRIA.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—James L. Watson, a native of Savannah, Ga., and Benjamin Crowder, an Englishman, have been tried at Debrugin, Hungary, and the former sentenced to six months' imprisonment for remarks not complimentary to the Emperor of Austria, and the latter to three months' for resisting arrest, on the same occasion.

MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 24, 1872.—The Toluc stage was attacked by a band of thieves between Chapultepec and the capital, and robbed, after which the robbers coolly started into the capital ahead of the diligence.

The *Journal* says General Santa Anna is expected in Vera Cruz during the month of January.

The Mexican Congress adjourned without finally passing the Rosecrans project. An English company has entered as competitor with the Plumb and Rosecrans schemes.

The Vera Cruz & City of Mexico Railroad has been finished, and preparations on a grand scale are being made for the inauguration festivities. Mexican journalists have arranged to receive the representatives of foreign journals.

President Lerdo de Tejado, during his speech at the closing of the Congress, said the sending of Embassies to Spain, Germany, and Guatemala had been decreed, and that the creation of the Rio Grande Commission was of the greatest importance, as it would sustain the interests of the Republic and avoid international complications, which the Government ought to prevent. The President also asked permission to issue a new loan to meet the necessities of the ensuing year, and promised that the railroad projects would receive equal attention and Congress be informed of them.

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, Jan. 2.—The session of the Portuguese Cortes was opened to-day by King Louis in person. His Majesty, in a speech from the throne, said that measures had been taken to punish the persons who recently conspired against the Government. He also announced that the Treasury was in a prosperous condition.

RUSSIA.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The Russian Government, with the greatest frankness, has communicated to Great Britain its plan for the campaign in Central Asia, and has offered to allow British officers to witness it.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 2.—The Czarowitz is better.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Jan. 2.—Lieutenant General Von Kamecke will succeed Von Roon as Minister of War for Prussia. The latter is to be made Field Marshal.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The weather here is wet to-day.

Hundreds of agricultural hands are out of employment here, because the farmers refuse to pay the wages they demand, and are preparing to emigrate to Brazil.

ITALY.

ROME, Jan. 2.—The Pope, on receiving the Palatine Guard, yesterday, made a brief address alluding to the persecutions of the Church, and declaring that the cities of Europe were dancing on perilous ground.

Railroad Accidents.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 2.—The express train west on the West Pennsylvania Railroad, yesterday afternoon, was wrecked by a freight train at Townsend Station. One passenger, a little girl, was instantly killed, and one other severly injured. The express train had stopped for water, and was just pulling out, when a freight train, consisting of 20 cars, drawn by two engines, ran into the rear coach. The platforms of the cars were doubled up and instantly broken, but the speed which the express had gained prevented the coaches from being completely wrecked and causing great loss of life. Just previous to the collision, the freight train gave a warning whistle, which caused a panic among the passengers of the express, and all endeavored to reach the platform. The conductor, however, succeeded in getting the passengers to remain. The little girl who was killed, had succeeded in pushing past the conductor, and reaching the platform just as the crash came, was caught in the wreck and crushed to death. One man was injured by jumping from the train. The other passengers escaped injury, though many of the seats were broken by the sudden concussion. The freight train was running in violation of the rules of the Company and was only four minutes in rear of the express, while the difference should have been ten.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 2.—The up and down passenger trains on the Macon & Western Railroad came in collision about 37 miles from this city this morning. Eight negroes were killed, and ten or twelve negroes and three whites injured. Three cars and one engine were wrecked. Carlotta Patti and troupe were on board. Their wardrobe and piano were destroyed. The members of the troupe were unhurt. Patti was active in giving relief to the wounded. The negroes were emigrating to Mississippi.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 2.—A passenger train on the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad ran into a locomotive coming off a switch at London, seventeen miles from Indianapolis, at 4 o'clock this morning, and killed Mike Hanon, fireman of the passenger engine, whose body was taken back to Indianapolis.

SPRINGFIELD.

End of the Coal Miners Strike--A Good Water Supply--Telegraph Office Removal.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 2.—The holidays are over, and the miners' strike has come to an end at the Western Coal Mining Company shaft. At Dowlett, nearly the entire force resumed work to-day. At the other mines around the city a part of the force commenced work, and all of them will be in a day or two. The old prices rule as paid before the strike. The shipment of a large quantity of coal to the city, and the telegram of Superintenent McMullen, of the Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, that he would ship miners here from Wilmington at low rates of fare, had the effect to alarm the strikers, for as soon as they became aware of these facts they made overtures to be allowed to resume work. This probably settles the question of the advances of mining rates for the State, as it leaked out during the continuance of the strike that if the miners here succeeded in getting an advance there would be a general strike all over the State.

The rain of the last two days seems to have been general in this part of the State. A large quantity of water has fallen, and owing to the frozen condition of the ground the surface is flooded. The streams are all running full, and the cisterns and wells are again furnishing a supply of water. The good accomplished by the rain, especially to farmers, is incalculable.

The office of the Western Union Telegraph Company has been removed from the west side of the square to Springer's Block, just north of the Leland Hotel, thus securing a more accessible and commodious office. Mr. Kelchner, the efficient and popular manager, is making extensive arragements for the advantage of legislative and local correspondence of the press.

THE WEATHER.

War Department Prognostications for To-Day—Various Kinds of Weather Yesterday.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 2.—Probabilities—For New England, easterly to southerly winds, with cloudy weather and rain. For the Middle States, easterly to southerly winds, veering to southerly and westerly, with cloudy weather and rain. For the South Atlantic States, southerly to westerly winds, with cloudy weather and rain. For the Gulf States, winds veering to westerly and northwestly, with falling temperature and clearing weather. From Kansas and Missouri to Minnesota and Lake Superior, westerly to northerly winds with rising barometer, falling temperature and clear and clearing weather. These conditions extending southward and eastward over Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, and Michigan. The low barometer over Northern Illinois will move northeastward over Lake Huron into Canada.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Jan. 2.—The severest storm of the season began at an early hour this morning, and has continued since, changing alternately from snow, sleet, and rain. It is now snowing fearfully, with a strong northwest wind, with every prospect of continuing till morning. Railroad travel is greatly interrupted. All trains on the various roads are very much behind time, and telegraphic communications are being very much interfered with. The storm is wide-spread, extending over the whole of Northern Iowa, along the line of the Illinois Central Railway. In this city the snow is eight inches deep, on a level, heavily packed with ice-crust, rendering locomotion of all kinds a very difficult matter.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Jan. 2.—A heavy rain storm commenced here last night, and has continued all the day. Ice harvesting is again suspended in consequence, and there is general complaint among the merchants of leaking roofs and deluged cellars. Scarcely any rain had fallen here during the last four months of the old year. The river is rising.

BANGOR, Me., Jan. 2.—The present long-continued term of cold weather in this section is unprecedented during the last 30 years.

FORT WAYNE, Jan. 2.—The weather continues to moderate. A drizzling rain has been falling to-day.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, Jan. 2.—A heavy snowstorm is prevailing throughout the State. Five inches of snow have fallen here since last night, and it is still snowing.

LITTLE ROCK, Jan. 2.—It has been raining for two days. The ice has all melted, and the river has risen three inches.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 2.—A rain storm set in to-night, and fears are entertained of a sudden thaw and freshet.

BATH, Me., Jan. 2.—The thermometer this morning indicated 12 degrees below zero. The extreme cold weather experienced here is in duration the longest for many years.

Railroad News.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Jan. 2.—The following well known gentlemen were yesterday elected Directors of the Chicago Dubuque & Minnesota Railroad: J. K. Graves, J. F. Joy, J. M. Walker, J. A. Rhomberg, Nathaniel Thayer, H. H. Hunnewell, J. W. Brooks, Sidney Bartlett and S. A. Burnham. At a meeting held to-day, J. K. Graves was unanimously re-elected President; J. A. Rhomberg, Vice President; Peter Kiene, jr., Secretary; H. Booth, Treasurer, and C. H. Hudson, General Superintendent, all of Dubuque. 20,534 votes were cast for all the above named Directors and officers.

At a meeting of stockholders of the Chicago, Clinton & Dubuque Railroad, representing 9,353 shares, they unanimously chose the above-named gentlemen as Directors and officers of this road. These gentlemen are well known in railroad and financial circles, some of them being Directors of the Michigan Central and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Roads.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 2.—A *Journal's* special from Mount Vernon, Ind., states that Posey County gave 600 majority for the appropriation to the Cincinnati, Rockport & Southwestern Railway.

Suicides.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GERMANTOWN, Ohio, Jan. 2.—Mr. C. Baley, who has been for some time laboring under temporary insanity, shot himself by placing the muzzle of a double-barrelled shot-gun in his mouth and pulling the trigger with his foot. The charge blew the whole top of his head off. An inquest was held over his body last night, and a verdict of "suicide while in a condition of lunacy" rendered.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—L. Morris, a Brooklyn lawyer, committed suicide this morning by blowing out his brains with a pistol.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Jan. 2.—A brewer named Charles Lemmie, committed suicide at Guttenburg, Iowa, last night, by shooting himself through the breast with a revolver, causing instant death. Cause unknown.

Mysterious Death.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 2.—Last night, a young woman named Mary Hilbert, died suddenly at the house of Mrs. Smart, on Third street, from a wound on the head. Suspicion of foul play was raised and Mrs. Smart, and three other persons were taken into custody to await the result of the Coroner's inquest.

Important Decision.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—In the case of Judge John J. Freedman, of the Superior Court, Judge Shipman has decided that the salaries of Judges of the State Courts cannot be taxed by the United States.

POLITICAL.

Assembling of the Legislatures of Maine, Michigan, and Ohio.

Gubernatorial Messages and Inaugural Addresses.

Miscellaneous Political News.

MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR NOYES, OF OHIO.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 2.—The General Assembly met to-day, at 2 p. m. Governor Noyes transmitted his annual message to the Assembly this evening. It shows the following facts, figures, and recommendations:

The outstanding public debt of Ohio on Nov. 15, 1872, was $8,583,000. The local indebtedness of the State on the 1st day of September, 1872, was as follows:

Net debt of counties	$ 3,756,436.00
Net debt of townships, including debts created by Boards of Education, other than for separate school disaricts	447,238.10
Net debt of cities of the first and second class	11,495,591.04
Net debt of incorporated villages	616,559.63
Net debt of school districts special	1,274,723.17
Total	$17,590,547.97

The amount of the reimbursable debt, State and local, therefore, is $26,174,094.34, to which add irreducible debt, $4,023,475.03, and we have the aggregate debts in the State, $30,197,569.37. In this statement the State debt is reckoned to Nov. 15, 1872, and to the local indebtedness above set forth is to be added for debts created in aid of railroad enterprises under what is known as the Boesel law, up to Jan. 1, 1873, not less than $4,000,000 more.

The receipts for the fiscal year ending Nov. 15 were $4,757,797. The disbursements were $5,058,435. The Auditor of State estimates the receipts for current year from all sources at $5,053,133.79; disbursements at $5,436,066.23; leaving an estimated deficit Nov. 1, 1873, $382,927.44.

The taxes levied in 1871, collectable in 1872, were:

State taxes	$4,350,728.28
County and local	18,604,660.12
Delinquencies and forfeitures	632,275.84
Total	$23,587,664.24

The taxes levied in 1872, collectable in 1873, were:

State taxes	$4,414,557.25
County and local	18,834,422.49
Delinquencies and forfeitures	561,992.23
Total	$23,810,971.97

In relation to local indebtedness, the Governor says this evil continues and grows upon us, and is not likely to be diminished until a remedy shall be found in positive prohibitory legal enaatments, or in constitutional provisions absolutely forbidding local public debts.

During the year, 275 miles of railroad have been constructed, and rails laid on 372 miles additional, and charters have been granted for constructing 4,000 miles more. The Governor says railroads should be built when our advantages to be derived therefrom overbalance the costs, but caution may be necessary lest some cities, towns, and villages may burden themselves with debts for which there will be no adequate return. A recommendation is made for an appropriation to allow a thorough examination of all railroad bridges in the State.

The following is a general statement of State war account with the United States:

Total presented for payment	$3,198,966.79
Total paid	2,826,249.74
Awaiting settlement	117,747.24
Balance suspended and rejected	254,971.61

In discussing the question of common schools, the Governor says the necessity for codifying and revising the school laws of the State has been long felt and is now a most urgent public need. The sentiment of prominent teachers in Ohio seems to have approved the bill reported by the House Committee on Schools at the session last winter. Attention is specially invited to the subjects of normal instruction, County Superintendents, and township organizations, as modification of the district system. The Governor suggests the consolidation of the funds of Ohio and Miami Universities so as to support one, so that the other could be made a State Normal School. He says, unless something is speedily done, both Universities must die. He also recommends generous appropriations for the State Agricultural College, and all public benevolent and correctional institutions; recommends the passing of a law which shall compel contractors on public works to live up to their contracts, and that when a contractor fails to use reasonable diligence, that the work shall be done by the Trustees of the public works, and any excess of cost over the estimates shall be charged to the original contractor. Radical changes are also recommended in the construction of the cells of the Ohio Penitentiary, so as to give the convicts more room and better air.

Relative to the criminal law, a suggestion is made that the law be so changed so as to provide that juries shall fix the grade of crime, making more grades than exist at present, and that less or no discretion be left with the Courts as to sentences. During the year but twenty convicts were pardoned from the Penitentiary by the Governor.

Recommendations are made that the time for completing the geological survey of the State be extended one year, and that an appropriation be made, and action taken, relative to the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio River; also, to co-operate with Congress to make the Centennial Celebration a success. Attention is called to the propriety of so amending the laws relative to the listing of property for taxation as to provide that merchants and manufacturers be taxed on sales rather than upon the monthly average of all merchandise owned and held by them. Under the present laws, private bankers can do a large business, and by a little managing only pay taxes on office furniture. Relative to insurance companies, the Governor says complaint is made that the law now in force, passed March 12, 1872, creating and regulating the Insurance Department is unnecessarily severe in its operation on insurance companies of the State. Section 9 of the law makes the duty of the Superintendent in case the net assets of any company are reduced more than 20 per cent to require of the officers that they direct the stockholders to pay in the amount of deficiency within such period as he may designate in his requisition. Section 11 makes it unlawful for such company to issue any new policies or transact any new business after the Superintendent shall have issued his requisition. An amendment is suggested by the Superintendent of Insurance that it shall be lawful for a company to continue business for a reasonable time, say twenty days after service of the requisition, providing its impairment shall not exceed fifty per cent. The Commissioner very properly says this would give such company a chance to recover while it has some vitality. Suspending its business during the time indicated in the requisition destroys confidence, and renders it almost impossible to resume again to any profit. Considering the unparalleled misfortunes which have oppressed the insurance companies within the past year, the suggestion of the Superintendent of Insurance would seem to have great force. Attention is called to the importance of further laws for the protection of the lives of coal miners; also for the modication of the laws regulating incorporated companies.

The Governor further suggests that upon all subjects which are likely to come before the Constitutional Committee, it would be well for the General Assembly to postpone legislation, as that body will undoubtedly make many changes in our fundamental laws.

THE MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 2.—Governor Baldwin's message is very lengthy, and reviews most thoroughly the condition of the State Institutions; recommends liberal appropriations, especially to the State University, and suggests the appointment of a commission, to be headed by Dr. Van Duesen, of the Kalamazoo Insane Asylum, to advertise for proposals for a location and plans for a new Asylum, as the new enlarged Asylum only furnishes accommodations for about one-half the insane population of the State, which recent statistics show to be nearly 1,200; also recommends a new purchase for the State Library, and suggests the consideration of sending juvenile criminals under 12 years to State Charitable Schools instead of the Reform School. The message is carefully prepared and a very able State paper.

Governor Bagley's message is shorter, mainly coincides in Governor Baldwin's recommendations, and heartily endorses the liberal appropriations to the State institutions; also recommends the establishment of a State Board of Health and a Bureau of Banking in the State Treasurer's office, the creation of the office of State Railroad Commissioner, the enlargement of the Insurance Bureau, and provision for Deputy Comissioners at a salary of not over $2,000 per annum.

The Senate appointments to-day were Barnhardt Rice, Saginaw City, and Shepard Wheeler, Wenona, Janitors; Julian M. Seward Niles, Assistant Sergeant-at-arms; Charles K. Seymour, Grand Rapids, President's Messenger; Frank W. Campbell, Dowagiac, Secretary's Messenger; George P. Brown, Kalamazoo, Frank E. Rice, Saginaw City, Charles Haynes, Caldwater, Frank H. Jenneson, Lansing, Senate Messengers.

Claudius B. Grant, Washtenaw, was elected Speaker *pro tem.* of the House.

Governor Baldwin's message was delivered in Joint Convention at 11 this morning, and Governor Bagley's at 3 this afternoon.

The House appointments are: A. F. Burnham, Lansing, fireman; Dewey B. Thompson, Pawpaw, assistant fireman; Nicholas K. Maniates, Jackson; Volney Moremee, Corruna; Martin S. Frink, Ann Arbor; Van W. Corriell, Lansing; Crombie S. Cheseborough, Grand Rapids; David W. S. Barry, of Monroe, House messengers.

The House adjourned to Monday afternoon.

[To the Associated Press.]

LANSING, Jan. 2.—The Legislature organized yesterday. James H. Stone was elected Secretary of the Senate, and Chas. M. Crowell, Speaker of the house.

This morning retiring Gorvernor Baldwin deliveredhis message, which is a lengthy document. He congratulates the Legislature on the unprecedented presperity of the State and excellent condition of the finances. The balance in the Treasury Dec. 31, 1872, is $766,970, funded debt bearing interest, $1,728,000; bearing no interest, $34,292. No bonds are due until 1878. Efforts have been made to purchase these, but the credit of the State is so high that but a limited amount could be obtained at par. A tax of $1,000,000 will be sufficient to cover all appropriations for the reduction of the State debt.

The Governor recommends that the Treasurer be authorized to use a portion of the surplus funds to purchase unmatured bonds at such rates of premium as may be deemed best.

During the past year there were sold and preempted for homesteads, 735,734 acres of land; there remain unsold 3,102,923 acres. The Governor recommends that the price be advanced from $1.25 to $2.20 per acre. The Governor devotes much space to educational interests, which are represented to be in a highly satisfactory condition. The Normal School, Agricultural College, University, Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Institutes, Insane Asylum, and the various reformatory institutions are reviewed in detail, and the necessary appropriations for each are recommended. He advises that the constitutional amendment increasing the salaries of the State officers and judiciary, which was defeated at the late election, be again submitted to the people.

This afternoon, Governor Bagley read his inaugural message, which is an able paper, and gives general satisfaction. He concurs in nearly all the retiring Governor's recommendations. Governor Bagley recommends the establishment of a Bureau of Statistics, of a Deputy Commissioner of Insurance, a general revision of the banking law, including the establishment of a Bureau of Banking for the examination of banks and the publication of their reports. He suggests a revision of the railroad laws, particularly in the matter of highway crossings, whereby life and property may be rendered safer. He recommends the establishment of the office of Railroad Commissioners; calls attention to the faults in the matter of State printing; suggests legislation to insure greater economy therein; advises the establishment of school of technology; strongly recommends an immediate movement for the erection of another Insane Asylum, and says no private asylum should be allowed within our borders, and no insane person permitted to remain within the walls of any jail or poor house; recommends the abolition of a specific tax on street railway companies, and that they be liable to taxation by the municipalities in which they exist; strongly condemns the practice of municipalties running in debt; thinks the defeat of the amendment increasing the salaries at the recent election arose from the neglect and thoughtlessness of the people, and advises the question to be again submitted at the next election.

After the reading of the Governor's Message the Legislature adjourned until Monday, to give the Speaker time to arrange the Committees.

THE MAINE LEGISLATURE.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 2.—Governor Perham was inaugurated to-day, and delivered his annual message, which shows a healthy condition of the financial, agricultural, and manufacturing interests of the State. The present State debt is $7,187,900. If no extraordinary appropriations are made this winter the State tax for 1873 can be reduced five mills on the dollar being a decrease of $170,000 from the State tax of 1872. The Governor advocates an increase of the wages of female teachers and the raising of the public schools to a higher standard, so that private schools and academies may become unnecessary. The message notes the rapid renewal of the industrial interests, especially ship building and manufactories. The Governor is glad to notice that women are being admitted to the colleges of the State. On the temperance question, he expresses the opinion that the law prohibiting the sale of cider had failed to meet the expectations of its friends, and should be modified.

After the inauguration of the Governor to-day, the Legislature elected the following State Officers: Geo. G. Stacy, Secretary of State; B. B. Murray, Adjutant General; W. P. P. Burleigh, Land Agent; H. M. Plaisted, Attorney General.

INAUGURAL OF GOVERNOR WASHBURNE, OF MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Jan. 2.—Governor Washburne was inaugurated as Governor of Massachusetts today. His address says that while the Boston disaster caused commercial embarrassments, the public finances are gratifying. The funded debt has been reduced $2,000,000 during the year. The total funded debt is now about $27,000,000. He considers the labor question as of the first importance.

MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 2.—The Lower House of the Legislature permanently organized to-day by the election of Mortimer McIlheney, Democrat, for Speaker, and J. T. Pratt, Democrat, Chief Clerk. After some unimportant business, the House adjourned till to-morrow, without transacting any business.

TENNESSEE POLITICS.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 2.—The Legislature meets next Monday. Many of the members have already arrived, and prominent amongst them are the candidates for official position. An attempt will be made to combine the Johnson men and Republicans against the Democrats.

ARKANSAS POLITICS.

LITTLE ROCK, Jan. 2.—The city is full of strangers. The Reform State Convention convenes on Saturday and the Legislature meets on Monday. It is reported on the streets that the Reformers meditate the setting up of a separate State Government.

NEW YORK STATE POLITICS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—T. B. Cornell is mentioned as probable Speaker of the new Assembly at Albany.

DUBUQUE.

Ordination and Installation—Chicago Pastors Officiating.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Jan. 2.—At the ordination and installation of J. N. Pardee, of Cambridge, Mass., as pastor of the First Universalist Society of Dubuque, the Rev. Robert Laird Collier, of Chicago, delivered the opening sermon. The charge to the pastor was made by the Rev. J. W. Hanson, editor of the *New Covenant*, Chicago, and the charge to the people by the Rev. D. M. Reed, of Rockford, Ill., the Rev. Henry F. Campbell, of Chicago, extending the right hand of fellowship. The exercises were very interesting, and highly appreciated by the audience, which, owing to the severe storm, was not so large as anticipated. Still all express themselves as well pleased. The Rev. Robert Laird Collier delivers a sermon, to-morrow night, to the society.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Philip Bulinger, of St. Louis, a member of the Lutheran Church and a distributor of religious tracts, was arrested on Wednesday, charged with committing incest with his own daughter, 18 years old. The charge is made by the daughter, but stoutly denied by the father.

W. B. Berthoff, about 50 years of age, an agent for a Cincinnati tobacco house, wound up a spree on Wednesday night by falling dead on High street, Columbus, O.

Colonel C. W. Moulton, of Cincinnati, who was burned while attempting to smother the flames from a servant's clothing about ten days ago, has so far recovered as to resume business.

The January term of the Will County Circuit Court commences in Joliet next Monday. The docket for the term is not large. The criminal cases will be taken up the second week of the term, and the State's Attorney says that Perteet, of Chicago, will be the first person tried.

The fourteenth annual New Year's dinner to the newsboys and bootblacks of Pittsburg was given in the City Hall on Wednesday afternoon by Mr. John M. Pittock, of the *Evening Leader*.

A woman named Mary Jane Wells on Wednesday night shot Thos. J. Conners, of Albany, while he was attempting to force an entrance into her house. Conner's wound is a serious one. The woman is in custody.

Upwards of 150 Detroit newsboys were given a New Year's dinner by the Detroit *Free Press* Company on New Year's Day.

BILLIARDS.

Championship Match Between Cyrille Dion and Maurice Daly--An Undecided Game.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—The much-talked-of billiard match between that very young and dashing player, Maurice Daly, and the present champion, Cyrille Dion, for the championship of America, the diamond cue, and $500 a side, was played this evening in Irving Hall. The attendance was large, and the best order prevailed during the first half of the game, after which the partisan feeling ran strong in favor of Daly. Considerable money was invested on the game at the odds of five to four on Dion. Soon after 8 p. m. Mr. Gavitt announced that John C. Heenan had been selected as referee, and at 8:20 the game began, Daly winning the lead. He at once took the lead, and, with some of the finest play ever witnessed, soon had a lead of more than 300 points. Towards the middle of the game Daly fell off in his play, and at the fiftieth inning Dion took the lead, with the score standing 1,164 to 1,163. Both stuck together, first one leading, then the other, so that at the seventieth inning the game stood—Daly 1,506, Dion 1,487; but in the forty-fourth inning Budd Scofield, the scorer, marked up 16 points less than made, when Dion refused to allow a correction. Daly agreed, but when he had made 1,490, he claimed the 16 points, which made him the game. Dion objected. The friends of each talked hard, and it was not until after 1 a. m. that Heenan gave his decision. He decided that in consequence of the error that all outside bets were "off," and that the match be played over again in a week. The following is the score:

DION—0, 3, 6, 24, 0, 0, 1, 0, 42, 3, 93, 30, 120, 0, 1, 3, 0, 0, 1, 3, 24, 0, 1, 3, 12, 9, 54, 0, 69, 51, 18, 0, 9, 6, 99, 0, 6, 3, 4, 12, 24, 1, 6, 57, 117, 9, 45, 0, 126, 69, 64, 6, 0, 12, 3, 63, 12, 57, 30, 3, 18, 9, 15, 0, 0, 9, 12, 3, 3. Total, 1,487.

DALY—3, 3, 6, 12, 69, 9, 88, 18, 27, 22, 117, 27, 54, 0, 9, 0, 1, 4, 3, 0, 15, 45, 31, 0, 138, 48, 12, 3, 3, 3, 15, 12, 42, 36, 57, 33, 3, 0, 9, 1, 0, 0, 0, 162, 6, 0, 0, 18, 0, 0, 18, 54, 15, 15, 9, 135, 0, 3, 6, 1, 1, 27, 0, 4, 4, 12, 0, 6, 9, 24. Total, 1,506.

WIFE MURDER.

An Inebriate Kills His Wife for a Bottle of Whiskey and then Tries to Burn the Body of His Victim.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Jan. 2.—Another shocking and sickening murder has been committed here. The circumstances and evidences indicate the fact that an old man named Cornelius Heatherton, a confirmed sot, killed his wife in a quarrel, for the possession of a bottle of whiskey, striking her on the head several times with the pole of an axe or hatchet. When the body was found lying on the floor of the house, where the two lived alone, it was nude, the clothing having been burned off and the flesh in parts roasted. There were wood ashes upon the abdomen, and a burned shingle was found with a bottle of spirits near the body. Heatherton's coat and underclothing were burned and scorched, and it is believed, and the Coroner's jury substantiate the belief, that after committing the deed the rum-crazed man built a fire upon the body, thinking to hide the traces of his crime. He denies the act from first to last. Heatherton is in jail awaiting examination before the Mayor on Saturday morning. Both husband and wife belonged to the dregs of society.

WESTERN RIVERS.

The Ice Gorge at St. Louis--Breaking Up at Cincinnati and Other Points.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 2.—The ice in the river at half-past 9 was small and soft. The danger is over. The ice from Licking River was not the result of a general break-up. It extended only a mile from its mouth. An empty coal barge struck the steamer Jas. D. Parker and pushed her on the sunken Nightingale, crushing her wheel. Damage $1,000. The Fantail and Minoota were taken off. The wreck of the Mountain Boy was carried down the river. No other damage. The river is rising, with twenty-three feet of water.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 2.—The river is moving. The landing and bridges are crowded with people, and all the steamers have steam up. The ice commenced moving at 4:45 p. m. The steamers whistled a notice of the break of the fringe of ice remaining on each shore, and extending beyond the steamers, and at first it seemed to move in a solid body, but the piers of the Newport & Cincinnati Railroad bridge are breaking it up. The Licking broke at 6 p. m. It runs out gently. No boats are yet injured, and the boatmen feel happy and hopeful.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 2.—At 1 o'clock to-night the river was rising rapidly, but there was no further damage to the boats. The Leonore, with a sufficient crew, anchored in the river off the lower point of the city, went down with the ice. Her prospects for safety are regarded good. At half-past 1 the steamers in the Licking are whistling, which indicates the ice is coming down. The backwater from the Ohio is relied on to prevent any danger from it.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 2.—The *Gazette's* special says the ice commenced moving at Lawrenceburg at half-past 7, and that the Kanawha, at Charleston, is rising, with 7 feet of water, and is free from ice, with boats running from Charleston to the mouth.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 2.—The ice gorge still holds fast here, but the prospects favor a speedy break up. The river is rising, and the rains, which have fallen over a large section of country, are swelling nearly all the upper streams. The Osage and Gasconade tributaries of the Missouri, which rise in the Ozarke mountains, South of St. Louis, are said to be rising rapidly. If this be true, the Missouri below their mouths will break up with a rush and carry out the gorges here with an impetus that bodes disaster to the craft at our levee and below. Rain fell here all last night and most of to-day. It is colder to-night.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 2.—A large cake of ice detached from the gorge at Arsenal Island, below the city, this afternoon, carried two transfer boats and a barge down the stream, and sunk the barge loaded with iron, lying alongside the towboat Wild Duck, at Carondelet.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 2.—At 10 o'clock the river was rising rapidly, with 8 feet 3 inches. It has stopped raining. The weather is clear. The boats at the wharf have all raised steam so as to be prepared for any emergency during the night. A number of boats have been employed during the day at various pools breaking the ice. It is reported, this evening, that the ice in Pool No. 2 had run into Pool No. 1. There are gorges at various points in the river above the city. The rapid rise at Brownsville was caused by a gorge of ice at Rochester unbroken.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 2.—A *Chronicle* special says that the ice-gorge at Henderson, Ky., broke this morning; also one at Rockport, Ind., crushing two flat-boats. The steamer Commercial, lying at the Evansville wharf, took water through her open seams yesterday, and sunk. She was valued at $3,000, and insured.

The Hibler Murder Trial.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FT. WAYNE, Ind., Jan. 2.—In the Criminal Court, to-day, the case of Hibler, for wife-murder, was continued. Four witnesses were examined. The court-room was crowded, as usual. The son-in-law of the deceased, John Keller, gave testimony, in the main corroborating that of the former witnesses about the action of the prisoner after the shooting, his statements about gun being loaded, etc. David Robinson, policeman, who assisted in arresting Hibler, confirmed the testimony of the Chief of Police as to statements made by Hibler on arrest, about his knowledge of the gun being loaded. Justice Ryan, who took the dying woman's statements about the shooting, was placed on the stand, but, some legal questions arising, his examination was deferred until to-morrow. Other witnesses testified on unimportant points.

The War on the Apaches.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 2.—The troops operating against the Apaches near Camp Verde, returned Dec. 17. Lieutenant Rice, commanding a detachment of the Fifth Cavalry and Hualpai scouts, fought the Apaches twice in the Red Rock country, killed thirteen warriors, captured several women and their children, and destroyed large quantities of supplies. Captain Price's command captured 11 prisoners, mostly women. Other expeditions destroyed several camps. General Crook has his entire mounted force in the field. They are moving in every direction against the Indians. Captain Randall's force had several engagements in Santo Basin, and killed 25 warriors, and captured many women and children.

FIRES.

Destruction of Property in Various Places Yesterday.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—The total loss by the burning of the Fifth Avenue Theatre will reach from $250,000 to $300,000. The Treasurer, with great difficulty, managed to save the receipts of the matinee, but failed to rescue the valuables in the safe.

The Fifth Avenue Hotel was damaged to the extent of about $5,000. The hose were all uncoupled in that establishment when the fire broke out, and an *attache* of the house was found playing upon the flames through the broken end of a hose-pipe.

The theatre belonged to the widow of Colonel James Fisk.

Augustin Daly, the lessee, lost $50,000, and was wholly uninsured. The general opinion is that the fire was caused by an overheated furnace. Some of the falling walls from the theatre went into the kitchen of the hotel and smashed part of the supper. The dining-room had been filled with smoke, and food was served up for the guests in many of the halls. The theatre was three stories high, and had a front of white marble.

Relief subscriptions were started last evening for the some of the burned-out Thespians.

The business managers complain that they were prevented by the police from taking the safe out of the theatre. The conduct of the police toward the spectators was abominable. They indiscriminately clubbed right and left.

Miss Clara Morris had a portion of her wardrobe in the theatre, and lost about $2,500 worth. Chas. Fisher lost a good portion of his wardrobe, including his dress of Falstaff. His loss will probably reach $1,800. It is stated that Mr. Daly will, as quickly as arrangements will permit, lease the old Broadway Theatre.

BOSTON, Jan. 2.—A gas explosion took place about 7:30 last evening at the St. James Hotel, which caused an alarm of fire. No damage was done to the house, but the inmates were somewhat alarmed.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Jan. 2.—A fire in Boonesboro, Ia., last night, destroyed the grocery store of Mr. Zimbleman, the boot and shoe store owned by Mr. Berryhill, and a millinery store, and also damaged the back part of the Occidental Hotel. The drug store owned by Mr. Pittman was badly damaged. Cause of the fire, a defective flue. Loss, $10,000; insurance about $5,000.

A fire at Vinton, Ia., last night, at 10 o'clock, destroyed an elevator and contents, about 10,000 bushels of grain, owned by A. Van Winkle & Co. Loss estimated at $18,000; insured for $7,000.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 2.—A fire broke out to-night in the store of E. H. & J. Northwan, Public Square. The entire stock of Messrs. Northwan was destroyed, and the store of Mr. Land adjoining on the west escaped with the burning of the roof. The shoe store of Mr. Winstead on the east side had its roof and third story burned, and was much damaged by water. Northwans were insured for $20,000, and Winstead for $10,000. Loss not estimated.

DETROIT, Jan. 2.—Earl & Reynolds' woollen mill, at Grand Rapids, was burned last night. Loss, $20,000; insurance, $16,000.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—There was a fire in the basement of the Sinclair House this evening. Loss light. Damage principally by water.

FIRE THIS MORNING.

Several Thousand Dollars' Worth of Property Consumed in the West Division.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock, this morning, when the storm was almost at its height, fire broke out in the triangular-shaped four-story brick building at the corner of Milwaukee avenue and Desplaines street. The Fire Department was promptly notified by an alarm from Box 267, and responded with commendable haste. Those fierce west winds, which occasionally sweep over the city, make the "boys" jump around pretty lively. As soon as Assistant Marshal Mershom observed the proportions of the fire, he wisely decided to give a second alarm; the night was too windy to depend upon a few engines. Before the flames were subdued, the first and second floors were almost entirely destroyed, and the third floor was considerably damaged. Fortunately for those living in the vicinity, the burning building was almost in the centre of a brick row, and the fire did not have a chance to spread. Otherwise, a serious conflagration would undoubtedly have resulted, as the surrounding blocks are constructed of wood. The fire originated in No. 5 Milwaukee avenue, next door to the Hotel Danmark, which is crowded with boarders. The building is owned by Frank Kuhn, who occupies Nos. 1 and 3 as a liquor store. His place of business was damaged probably $200. He estimates the damage to the building at $2,500; no insurance. The first floor was occupied as a clothing store by a German Jew named Lebracht. His stock was entirely destroyed. Its value could not be ascertained, but it is said that he had between $6,000 and $8,000 worth of goods on hand before New Year's. He is fully insured, but the amount and company is not known. The second floor was occupied by Mr. Peterson, a merchant tailor. His loss was between $3,000 and $5,000; insurance unknown. The third floor was used as a hall by the Nova Society. Loss on furniture, &c., probably $200; insurance unknown. The fourth floor was occupied by a tailor named Stevenson, who lost little or nothing. The cause of the fire was not discovered, but it is strongly suspected that it had its origin in incendiarism.

AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

In the face of a drizzling rain and a most disagreeable condition of things under foot, a large and fine looking audience found its way to McVicker's last evening, to witness Charlotte Cushman's first appearance in the memorable character of *Queen Katherine* in Shakspeare's great play of "King Henry VIII." The long line of carriages which thronged the entrance to the theatre amply attested the quality of the attendance, and proved how thoroughly have been awakened the more critical and discriminating among Chicago theatre-goers by the engagement of Miss Cushman. Presentations of "Henry VIII." have been extremely few and far between in Chicago, or in America or England for the matter of that, and for the reason, chiefly, it is maintained, that it is not easy to find actresses who can be induced to undertake the *role* of *Queen Katherine*, much less those who profess to be able to do justice to it. It is conceived by many, both actors and critics, to be the most difficult and exacting of Shakspeare's female *roles*, even as it is regarded as one of the greatest, if not *the* greatest, of his creations. Doctor Johnson in his review of the play says that "the meek sorrows and virtuous distress of *Katherine* have furnished some scenes which may be justly numbered among the greatest efforts of tragedy." He says of the second scene of the fourth act—that in which the broken-hearted Queen takes leave of her waiting-women—that "it is above any other of Shakspeare's tragedies, and, perhaps, above any scene of any other poet; tender and pathetic, without gods, or furies, or poisons, or precipices; without the help of romantic circumstances, without any improbable sallies of poetical lamentation, and without any throes of tumultuous misery." In Miss Cushman's hands this scene is tinged with a pathos and sadness almost oppressive, and the beholder experiences a feeling of relief when the "most unhappy lady" breathes her last. Next to this scene, in point of intensity, is *Katherine's* interview with the two Cardinals, in which Miss Cushman reaches a grand climax of dramatic effect by her matchless action and elocution. The trial scene was given with great dignity and impressiveness, her exit from the Chamber being a marvel in stage "business." A striking peculiarity of the impersonation was the impression which it gave of force repressed and power subdued. Though often urged to the extreme point of breaking forth into violent anger and denunciation, she always stops short of that—always a splendid example of patience. The rendition has few or none of the strong, pronounced elements which usually appertain to tragedy; it is subdued, sorrowful, sad throughout, teaching a most pathetic lesson of womanly virtue and Christian resignation. It is no wonder that the *role* is so seldom essayed. Lacking the genius, almost inspiration, of Miss Cushman's conception of the character, it must prove the merest failure, but under her touch it becomes a thing of absorbing interest, a subject for reflection, and one to which a hasty analysis fails to do justice. Her support was more than usually even and excellent. Mr. Levick has evidently made a close study of *Wolsey*, and has well grasped the strong character points of the crafty Cardinal. He was evidently suffering from hoarseness last evening, and did not exhibit his customary command of voice. Mr. O'Neill as *King Henry* was forcible and adequate, and Mr. Power did well as *Buckingham*. Mr. Pendleton has never appeared to so good advantage as in *Cromwell*. A most pleasing *Patience* was that of Mrs. Myers, whose feeling rendition of the two vocal numbers, "Angels Ever Bright and Fair," and "Orpheus and His Lute," was especially fine. In the costumes, scenic effects, and properties the play is magnificently put upon the stage, and the fine music of the orchestra contributes not a little to the general excellence. "Henry VIII." will be produced on Friday and Saturday evenings, and at the Saturday matinee. Those who desire to attend in the evening need not be deterred from doing so on account of having failed to provide themselves with reserved seats, for there are a large number of eligible seats which may always be had just before the performance begins.

SILK STOLEN.

Another heavy robbery, of which the police authorities appear to be profoundly ignorant, was committed at a late hour on Wednesday night. The wholesale millinery house of Wetherell & Co., Nos. 45 and 47 Jackson street, was entered by burglars, and robbed of about $31,000 worth of silk. Entrance to the store was gained by sawing a large hole in the floor. It seems that there is no clue to the perpetrators.

Ohio Agricultural College.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 2.—The Trustees of the Ohio Agricultural College elected a faculty today, as follows: Chairman of Agriculture and Botany, Dr. A. G. Townshend, of Loraine County; Geology, J. Orton, of Antioch College; Chemistry, S. Norton, of Cincinnati; Physics & Mechanics, T. C. Mendenham, of Columbus; English Literature, Prof. Joseph Millinten, of Butler County; Language, Prof. Williams, of the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware. President Patterson is to occupy the Chair of Mathematics.

The Coal Stoppage in Pennsylvania.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Jan. 2.—The coal operators have made a compromise proposition for 1873, namely, the basis of 1872, sliding down if coal declines as low as $2.25 per ton, as a minimum. This has been presented through the President of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association. Until it is accepted there will be very few collieries worked. All the collieries, as far as heard from, are now stopped, but it is expected that the men will accept the offer, and work will be speedily resumed.

Denver Has the Epizootic.

DENVER, Jan. 2.—The epizootic is raging in Denver and in various other sections of the Territory. Several livery stables refused to let any horses to-day. Most of the animals of the Colorado Central Stage Company are sick, and no coaches are running between Central and Georgetown. The Denver Transfer Company have many horses affected, and have nearly suspended business. The disorder thus far is of a mild type.

Obituary.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—Dr. Harvey Prindlepest, of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, died yesterday, aged 72 years.

John Priestly, President of the Century Club, and of literary celebrity, who died on Tuesday, was buried to-day, from the Eighteenth Street Church. He was 96 years old.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 2.—Daniel Stearns, of Berea, an old and esteemed citizen, and one of the founders of that town, died this evening, aged 70.

Railroad Bridge Washed Away.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 2.—At Hempstead, Texas, there have been heavy rains, and the Brazos River rose 15 feet to-day. The centre span of the 200 feet railroad bridge, five miles west of Hempstead, on the Austin Branch Railroad, was carried away. This was a temporary structure while the new iron bridge is being erected. Loss several thousand dollars. Freight and travel westward are obstructed.

Congressional Election.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Jan. 2.—At a special election held to-day, in the Bradford District of Pennsylvania, to fill the vacancy in Congress caused by the resignation of Mercur, Mr. Bonnell, Republican, was elected by about 1,000 majority over Victor E. Piollet.

Escaped Convicts.

AUBURN, N. Y., Jan. 2.—This afternoon seven convicts succeeded in making their escape from the State Prison by digging through a wall where a shaft ran through it for the purpose of turning the machinery in the prison.

Fires in St. Louis in 1872.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 2.—The number of fires in this city, last year, was 234. Loss, $969,377; insurance, $2,442,045. Loss to the insurance companies, $944,232.

Fire at Sea.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The steamship Minnesota arrived on Tuesday. When five days out from New York she had 150 bales of cotton destroyed by fire.

MARRIED.

COMPTON—MILES—On the 1st inst., by the Rev. Moses Smith, Mr. A. M. Compton and Miss Ella C. Miles. No cards.

JONES—FARNSWORTH—On the 1st of January, 1873, at the residence of Wm. B. Thompson, Esq., 182 Park-av., by the Rev. H. W. Thomas, D. D., Mr. George A. Jones and Mrs. Fannie Farnsworth, both of this city. No cards.

PRESCOTT—THRALL—In Chicago, Jan. 1, 1873, by the Rev. H. W. Thomas, D. D., Mr. Frank S. Prescott and Miss Jessie Thrall, both of this city.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

DIED.

HILL—Funeral of the late Daniel Hill will take place this morning at 10 o'clock, from 79 Honore street. Friends are expected to attend without any further notice.

MUKAUTZ—On Thursday, of quick consumption, at the residence of her father, No. 1398 Wabash-av., Helena Augustina, youngest daughter of Peter and Mary E. Mukautz, aged 15 years, 5 months, 22 days.

Funeral on Saturday morning, Jan. 4, at half past 9 o'clock, from the house, to St. James' Church, thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery. Friends of the family are invited.

☞ Cairo, Kankakee, and Rockford papers please copy.

MADDY—At Evanston, Dec. 30, 1872, Elizabeth, beloved wife of Rev. Thomas Maddy, of typhoid pneumonia, aged 63 years and 7 months.

She rested in the arms of her Savior.

BUTCHER—On Dec. 30, Robert Pitt Butcher, native of England, aged 47 years, of catarrhal pneumonia, following a bilious remittent fever.

LYNCH—On Tuesday, Dec. 31, at 1:30 p. m., Annie, daughter of Thomas and Ann Lynch.

Funeral from her parents' residence, 225 North LaSalle-st., on Friday morning at 10:30. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

COOPER—On Jan. 1, 1873, Mary, beloved wife of John C. Cooper, at No. 389 North Division-st.

☞ Toronto and Hamilton, Ont., papers please copy.

AUCTION SALES.

ESTABLISHED JAN'Y, 1856.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS
For the sale of General Merchandise and Real Estate,
55 and 57 South Canal-st.

BUTTERS & CO.'S
REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE OF
HOUSEHOLD GOODS
On SATURDAY, Jan. 4, 1873, at 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
Also, 10,000 Prime Cigars.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By W. O. HOFFMAN, Auctioneer.

TEAS
AT AUCTION.
IMPORTANT SALES OF TEAS. L. M. HOFFMAN'S SON & CO. will sell on
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, 1873, at 11 o'clock,
At Roberts' Salesroom, Nos. 97 and 99 Water-st., New York,
By order of the importer, 13,000 packages choice New Season Teas, comprising invoices of Green Teas, Oolongs, Souchongs, and Japans.
Catalogues and samples will be ready at the office of the auctioneer on and after the 2d of January, and at the salesroom two days previous to sale.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24, and 26 East Randolph-st.
AT AUCTION,
A Large and Good Assortment of Household Furniture,
Show Cases, Desks, Mirrors, Carpets, W. G. Crockery, Yellow and Rockingham Ware, Glassware, Pianos, &c.
SEWING MACHINES,
On SATURDAY, Jan. 4, at 9½ o'clock.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.